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GORBACHEV ANNOUNCES DEPLOYMENT MORATORIUM

PM071608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

["M.S. Gorbachev Interview With the Editor of the Newspaper PRAVDA" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Question: Our newspaper has received many letters -- from Soviet people and from abroad -- devoted to international affairs. How, Mikhail Sergeyevich, would you describe the international situation?

Answer: I understand the increased interest in international affairs. The broad people's masses on all continents are striving to exert an active influence on the fate of the modern world.

This is not fortuitous. The world is full of complex problems -- political, social, and economic alike. Two opposed social systems -- socialism and capitalism -- exist in reality. Dozens of new states with their history, traditions, and interests are active in the international arena. This is also a reality.

To build international relations in the present-day world, it is impossible to disregard this, to ignore the interests of other states, and especially to attempt to deprive them of their rights to choose their own path or development. In broad terms, this is also the policy of peaceful coexistence, whereby each system's attempts to prove which of them is better by force of example not by force of arms.

Another conclusion which is equally topical is the need to end the arms race. The development of the international situation has reached a point where the questions arises: Where do you go from here? Is it not time for the figures who determine states' policies to stop, ponder, and not allow the adoption of decisions which would push the world toward a nuclear catastrophe?

There is an urgent need for international cooperation in organizing dialogue and seeking realistic decisions that would ease tension in the world and help bar the way to the arms race.

All states -- large and small alike -- must participate in this. It is understandable that the nuclear powers and primarily the Soviet Union and the United States have a special role to play.

Our country has pursued and will continue to pursue an active and constructive foreign policy for the sake of strengthening peace. This was reaffirmed at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, where the Soviet state's foreign policy principles were spelled out.

Question: A great deal in the world is linked with the state of Soviet-American relations. In your view, have opportunities emerged for a change for the better in them?

Answer: Relations between the USSR and the United States are an exceptionally important factor in international politics, but we do not look at the world solely through the prism of these relations. We realize the importance of other countries in international affairs and take this into account in assessing the general situation in the world.

Are there changes for the better in Soviet-American relations at this time? There is no simple answer to this question. Some things gave grounds for hope, but there continue to be a considerable and even great number of things that inspire anxiety.

The new Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons have begun in Geneva. This is a positive fact. Together with the United States, we determined the subject and objective of the talks, and, to put it concisely, we determined them as follows: to not start an arms race in space, and the arms race on earth, and objective of totally eliminating them.

This accord must now be implemented. The talks are important. I say this primarily because the question of where the development of Soviet-American relations and developments in the world as a whole go from here is now being decided. The choice is as follows: either an arms race in all areas and the growth of the war threat or the consolidation of general security and a more stable peace for all.

There is some movement [kakiye-to podvizhki] in other fields of Soviet-American relations, but it is very slight. On the whole relations remain tense.

Washington is gambling on force and making no secret of the fact. It is counting on superior force that would subordinate the rest of the world to the United States. Diplomacy and negotiations are literally subordinate to missiles and bombers there, for it is a fact that new strategic arms programs are being forced through Congress by those people who are conducting the talks in Geneva on behalf of the United States.

Everybody has heard a considerable amount about the "star wars" plans proclaimed by the U.S. Administration. The vocabulary sounds as if it has been taken from science fiction, but an attempt is being made to use it to conceal a real and awful danger for our planet. I would use the term fantastic to describe the arguments cited to justify the militarization of space. They talk about defense but are preparing for attack, they advertise a space shield but are forging a space sword, they promise to eliminate nuclear weapons but in practice are building up and improving them. They promise the world stability but are moving toward breaking the military equilibrium.

Since people can intuitively sense the danger of the "star wars" plans, the authors of these plans want to make people believe that it is a question of innocuous scientific research, research that even promises technological benefits. Using this lure, they also want to make their allies accomplices in the dangerous venture.

It is even asserted that the elimination of nuclear weapons can be achieved through the creation of space weapons. This is a deception. Just as the emergence of nuclear weapons did not eliminate conventional types of weapons but only gave rise to an accelerated nuclear and conventional arms race, so the creation of space weapons will have just one result -- the arms race will become even more intensive and encompass new spheres.

I have singled out the factors that are primarily complicating Soviet-American relations and at times bring them to the verge of acute tension. Here it appears that some people in the United States regard this situation as normal, considering confrontation virtually a natural state.

We do not consider this to be the case. Confrontation is not an inborn defect in our relations. Rather it is an anomaly. There is nothing inevitable about its continuation. We regard the improvement of Soviet-American relations as not only extremely necessary but possible. Of course, it is impossible to manage without reciprocity here.

Question: The possibility of you meeting with the U.S. President is generating great interest. What are the prospects here?

Answer: The question of such a meeting has been touched upon in our correspondence with President Reagan. I can say that a positive attitude to holding such a meeting has been expressed from both sides. The timing and venue for holding it will be the subject of subsequent agreement.

In broader terms, the correspondence discussed finding joint ways to improve relations between the USSR and the United States and making them more stable and constructive. I am convinced that a serious impetus must be given to Soviet-American relations at a high political level. We propose to the U.S. Government that matters be conducted in such a way that everyone -- our peoples and other countries -- can see that the political courses of the USSR and the United States are directed not toward enmity and confrontation but toward the search for mutual understanding and toward peaceful development.

Question: It is clear from what you have said, Mikhail Sergeyevich, that there is a need for action on a broad front. Nevertheless, what do you see as the main lever for a substantial turnabout?

Answer: Intensive mutual efforts, indeed efforts across a broad front. Mutual understanding on the need to promote the settlement of conflict situations in the world would have a beneficial influence on our relations and on international relations. A considerable amount could also be done to our mutual benefit in the development of bilateral ties between the USSR and the United States.

Nevertheless, what you called the main lever lies in the field of security. From what specific point could it be possible to start here?

Since, we have sat down at the table to seek agreement on reducing arms, it is necessary at least not to increase them. Therefore, we propose, that for the entire duration of the talks the USSR and the United States impose a moratorium on the development -- including scientific research work -- testing, and deployment of space strike weapons and freeze their strategic offensive weapons. Simultaneously, there must be a halt to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and, correspondingly, to the buildup of our countermeasures.

The American leaders state that they advocate radical arms reductions. If this is so, it is logical to first stop the arms race and immediately move on to reductions.

We are in favor of honest dialogue. We are again prepared to demonstrate our goodwill. From this date [setogo dnya] -- I wish to stress -- The Soviet Union is imposing a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and is suspending [priostanavlivayet] the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. The moratorium will be in effect until November this year. The decision we make thereafter depends on whether the United States follows our example, or whether it stops the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe.

Summing up, I would say the following: Opportunities do exist for improving Soviet-American relations and improving the general international situation. These opportunities must not be missed; they must be translated into specific policies and practical decisions.

U.S. 'NEGATIVE' REPLY TO USSR PROPOSALS VIEWED

By Chernyshev

LD081127 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 8 Apr 85

["Old Songs in New Arrangement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

Washington has hastily dismissed the USSR's new peace initiatives. Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House, has said that the Soviet Union's unilateral introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles till November and suspension of other counter-measures in Europe will not affect the American plans of deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western European countries.

Thus, Washington has ignored yet one more time the logical and clear call -- since the sides have sat down at the table to negotiate the reduction of arms, let us not at least build up them. It seems that the U.S. Administration wishes neither this, nor the other -- neither the arms reduction, nor the renunciation of the arms buildup. It seems that despite the White House's peace rhetoric, President Ronald Reagan's "directive" remains in force: One can argue only on what weapons are necessary, and what not, but not on whether the United States should give up weapons for the sake of treaties and accords.

However, the White House has to cover its negative attitude in one way or another, so administration officials are taking off the shelf their state "arguments" and claim that a halt in the deployment of U.S. missiles would be tantamount to preserving "the already immense superiority" of the USSR in medium-range missiles. It is an unobjective view, to put it mildly, or a gross lie, to put it straightly. While comparing the strength of the sides only in ground-launched missiles, the U.S. leaders deliberately ignore the American forward-based nuclear systems and also exclude from the count the British and French systems, as if they were non-existent.

In reality the situation is entirely different from what official Washington tries to tell the public. Before Pershing II and cruise missiles began to be deployed in Europe, there existed rough parity in the number of medium-range systems, while NATO had an about 50 per cent superiority in the total number of warheads on medium-range missiles and planes. After the United States began to deploy new missiles in Western Europe, the USSR had to take measures in response to prevent the balance from being tipped. All those measures have been kept within the limits prompted by the U.S. actions, which means that the balance of forces has been preserved. Nevertheless, deluding the public and carrying on its policy "from strength," Washington stubbornly claims that it would continue to build up its medium-range missiles in Europe. It is irresponsible and dangerous policy!

The same line is followed by Washington in the sphere of space weapons. Statements of U.S. officials make it clear that the U.S. is not ready to analyze the question on any freeze or on any other forms of discussion of American programs of the militarization of outer space till the stages of the "research" are over, i.e. till the weapons themselves are created. Moreover, the U.S. intends to implement the programs irrespective of what arms reductions will be agreed upon in Geneva. In other words, Washington openly counts on the deployment of a new class of armaments dangerous for the cause of peace.

So, why create space weapons if there exists a possibility to dramatically reduce nuclear offensive armaments by means of negotiations up to their complete elimination? The Soviet Union states firmly and authoritatively that it would be logical to stop the arms race and to immediately pass over to arms reductions. However, in fact today's "pace-makers" from Washington do not want anything of it. The U.S. tried to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union through the arms race on the earth, but saw for itself that the attempt ended in failure. Today, instead of coming to the right conclusions and accepting Soviet proposals, Washington strives to draw the USSR into a new round of the arms race in order to achieve military superiority over it, this time through a space arms race.

It is time to give up these unrealistic intentions and not to miss possibilities to improve Soviet-American relations and the international situation in general. It is necessary through joint efforts to direct these possibilities into the plane of concrete policies and practical decisions.

By Bogachev

LD051834 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 5 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Vladimir Bogachev reports:

The Soviet Union's proposals on a freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the sides, an end to the deployment of new American missiles in Europe with a simultaneous discontinuation of the buildup of Soviet counter-measures are a subject of a lively discussion in the journalistic circles in Geneva. While evaluating Washington's negative reaction to these peace initiatives of the USSR, the journalists draw the conclusion that the American side either has not outlined its stand that would enable it to hold talks successfully, or it is deliberately playing for time in the hope to use the Geneva talks as a screen to cover the buildup of nuclear and space weapons by the United States.

It is pointed here that the White House resolutely rejects any proposals by American political figures, whose realisation could be taken as a goodwill gesture of the USA.

American Senator John Kerry has tabled in Congress a bill on introduction by the United States of a moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons. In so doing, he stressed that the Soviet Union has already announced such a moratorium. The adoption by Washington of John Kerry's proposal would be the first and sole practical step of the USA even in a limited field of curbing the arms race over the past four years. Deplorably, judging by public statements by U.S. Administration officials, there are practically no chances that Washington will make such a goodwill gesture.

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter has urged the Reagan administration the other day to ratify the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty of 1979 and to prolong its term for another five years. In his reply, President Reagan even refused to promise that the USA would observe the terms of that treaty till the end of 1985.

The reaction of the White House to charges of being insincere in its statements on striving for nuclear disarmament is very peculiar indeed. In recent weeks, Washington has launched a whole series of propaganda actions aimed at distracting world public attention from the practical measures of the USA to militarise outer space and to build up nuclear weapons on earch, blaming the Soviet Union for the very same misdeeds against the cause of peace, which are committed by the United Staces.

It claims that the United States wishes to "end the process of erosion of the ABM Treaty with the Soviet Union", albeit U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger quite recently described it as a "pseudo-agreement on arms control", and his assistant Richard Perle openly declared Washington's intention to give up this most important agreement.

Things have gone so far that President Reagan is, apparently, ready to renounce the dubious laurels of being the author of the "star wars" plans. According to a report in the American newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, official representatives of the USA now claim that the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" is partially (sic) a reaction to the Soviet Union's similar programmes.

Donald Lowitz, U.S. representative at the Geneva Disarmament Congerence, demagogically declared that Washington wishes a cut by both sides in offensive nuclear weapons, precisely at the time when his colleague Max Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation at the talks with the USSR, was urgently summoned to Washington in order to push through the Congress a programme of an unrestrained build up of the very same offensive systems.

Such are the facts which completely refute Washington's cock-and-bull stories about whose who are responsible for the dangerous destabilisation of the situation in the world.

RSFSR PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. 'STAR WARS' STANCE

PM071313 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Vladimir Katin "International Review"; "Dialogue for Peace"]

[Text] The new Soviet-American talks in Geneva on space and nuclear arms are being held behind closed doors. However, the purpose of the talks -- the goals set by the USSR and the United States -- is well known. One of the main goals is the complete exclusion of nuclear weapons from arsenals.

The positions from which the sides began the Geneva dialogue in the middle of March are also well known. Our country does not seek military superiority; it wants to stop the arms race and proposes freezing nuclear arsenals, halting further missile deployment, and elaborating effective accords to prevent the militarization of space.

The United States, in keeping with the accord reached on the subject of the talks and its leaders' statements, has also sent its delegation to Geneva with the apparent intention of ending the arms race. However, we will judge the American side's real intentions by its practical actions rather than its words and statements. At the same time, we are firmly opposed to the talks becoming any kind of screen for further accelerating the arms race.

One cannot fail to notice that the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe was markedly increased soon after the Geneva talks began. Sixteen cruise missiles were hastily delivered to Belgium and brought into combat readiness, targeted on installations in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe also figure on the Geneva talks' agenda. The question is: Why ship them to the continent with such frantic haste if talks on a future reduction are already in progress? Moreover, the additional new lethal arrows in NATO's quiver can only complicate the situation in Geneva and pile up new obstacles.

It is our conviction that for the talks to show progress, it is necessary to take effective measures to apply firm brakes to the arms race, rather than building up arms. Recently, in conversation with the leaders of the Socialist International's Consultative Disarmament Council, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed, "we are convinced, in particular, that a stop to the deployment of new American missiles in Europe with a simultaneous stop to the buildup of Soviet countermeasures would help considerably to solve the whole range of questions being discussed in Geneva."

However, what has been taking place in the United States since the talks began cannot fail to cause alarm. The United States is now showing considerable, or more precisely, increased military-political activeness and a desire to deploy as many of its nuclear weapons as possible. Washington's desire to crush as many countries as possible beneath its nuclear heel is clear. Recently, for example, at a NATO session in Luxemburg the U.S. representatives twisted the arms of the Netherlands delegates, demanding that they accept a consignment of nuclear missiles. A report about America's intention of storing 48 nuclear depth charges in Iceland agitated the whole of that country. The American press has published reports on Pentagon plans to site nuclear weapons on military bases in Spain and the Azores. Similar plans for the shipment of nuclear munitions also exist for Canada, the Bermudas, Puerto Rico, and other countries.

What do these plans indicate? Unfortunately, they cannot be in any way categorized as "peace initiatives" or defensive measures. This is clear preparation for nuclear war -- the Pentagon's ambition to have the maximum number of nuclear explosives allows no other interpretation.

Our country adopts a fundamentally different stance on all these nuclear arms questions. Thus, the USSR assumed a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons even before the talks began. All that the United States needed to do was follow our example and the international situation would have brightened and improved. We have frequently called on the United States to resume and finalize talks to stop all nuclear weapons tests. However, its response to this has been to continue improving the destructive power of these weapons. The USSR is in favor of nuclear-free zones in all parts and regions of the world. The United States, on the contrary, seeks to turn the whole world into stores and depots for its nuclear missiles, landmines, and bombs. There has been no response to our proposal that the nuclear powers freeze all their nuclear armaments both qualitatively and quantitatively. We should like to point out that all these Soviet initiatives still remain in force today and that they can be really translated into the language of specific accords if the United States adopts a realistic stance.

Only two powers, the USSR and the United States, are taking part in the talks in Geneva. However, the West European countries, for their part, could also help them succeed by creating an appropriate atmosphere both on the continent and in the world as a whole. They could contribute to this noble cause not only by refusing to site additional nuclear arms in their countries but also by committing themselves to a firm stance on the question of space militarization. A number of prominent politicians in France, Britain, and Spain have already expressed themselves in favor of a peaceful outer space, and Denmark and Greece have dissociated themselves from America's aggressive space programs.

Space is the key question at the Geneva talks and that is not fortuitous. The point is that the launching of offensive seapons into space is not a project for the remote future but a terrible immediate danger. Claims about the "defensive" nature of these plans should not fool anyone. Sheltering beneath its "space shield," the United States intends to keep the whole world in fear and dictate its will to other peoples.

This is the nub of Washington's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," in whose implementation the Americans are seeking to involve their NATO allies.

The Soviet Union firmly opposes the launching of nuclear or other weapons into outer space and its transformation into an arena for "star wars" which would above all turn the whole earth to ashes. We consider that the militarization of space is not at all a "defensive operation." It would signify the beginning of a new and extremely dangerous round in the arms race by intensifying confrontation and the threat of worldwide catastrophe.

The direction the matter takes will depend on the American stance and also on those West European countries which the U.S. secretary of defense has given 60 days to consider whether to take part in the American "star wars" plan preparations. Each country, naturally, has the right to act as it deems necessary and expedient. However, the West Europeans' involvement in U.S. plans to carry the arms race into space will provide neither the security they desire nor a durable and reliable peace.

After all, the blue sky, which has from time immemorial attracted mankind's dreams and gaze, previously contained no danger apart from the occasional meteorite. However, if the United States is intending to wage war against the inhabitants of our planet from space, the peaceful sky will become a most dangerous nuclear bridgehead.

It is instructive that the recent WPC session held in Moscow adopted a special appeal to the peoples of the world entitled "No to Star Wars!" This appeal states that "the militarization of space would mark the beginning of a new and extremely dangerous kind of arms race, the intensification of confrontation, and the threat of universal catastrophe...If the 'star wars' plans are not stopped now, tomorrow may be too late".

The present talks have a particular symbolic significance. After all, they are being held at a time when the peoples of the world are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitler's Germany and militarist Japan. Thousands of towns and villages were destroyed and 50 million people died on the battlefield or in the resistance movement or were tortured to death in concentration camps. The present peace on our planet was won at a terrible cost, and that, after all, was a "conventional," not a nuclear, war.

Our country is perfectly aware that the talks in Geneva are not easy. However, we are far from thinking them hopeless. The Soviet Union is ready to play its part honestly and expects the United States to do the same.

U.S. 'PRESSING AHEAD' ON SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD061236 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 6 TASS -- The United States is pressing ahead on its plans to militarize outer space. It follows from the schedule of reusable shuttle spaceship flights for a period up to 1987, which has been released by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, that seven of them will be all-military missions under the Pentagon's programs. A total of eleven military payloads will be lifted off to orbit. And although their nature is a closely-guarded secret, it is believed that most of them will be spy satellites as well as military communications satellites.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD071648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Apr 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, head of a MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN department; and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer of All-Union Radio and Central Television -- live]

Warsaw Pact Ties

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades! The closer we get to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the more vivid and considerable are the anniversary festivities taking place in many countries of Europe. Last week there were simultaneous celebrations in two countries, in Hungary and in Czechoslovakia. On 4 April, People's Hungary celebrates Liberation Day. That day in 1945 saw the completion of the expulsion of the Hitlerites from Hungarian soil by the Soviet Army. On the same day, the anniversary of the liberation of Bratislava by the Soviet Army is celebrated. As is the custom on days of great celebrations, in both Hungary and in Czechoslovakia solemn meetings were held and official ceremonies took place to lay wreaths at monuments to the Soviet liberators.

But it seems to me that there is something else that deserves attention. The festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism are taking place in the socialist countries not merely as celebrations of an anniversary but as a review of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, of the further strengthening and development of all-around cooperation among fraternal states.

Let's take Hungary, for example. As we know, another MSZMP congress has just taken place there. New, broad targets have been mapped for the intensification of the economy and further improvement of the people's standards of living. In achieving these targets, as was stressed at the congress, the greatest importance is being given to intensifying socialist economic integration with the CEMA countries, and primarily with the Soviet Union. It seems to me to be truly symbolic that during these days a long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Hungary, covering the period up to the year 2,000, was signed -- a program which means an important new step in consolidating reciprocal action by the two countries and in carrying out the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference.

[Kolchanov] I would like to stress that the economic strategy for the period up to the year 2,000 pursues first and foremost the aim of accelerated scientific and technical progress. Five basic directions for this progress have been defined in precise terms: putting the national economy onto an electronic footing; the creation of flexible automated production facilities; nuclear power generation; new types of materials and technologies; and biotechnology, which has set the start for revolution in many branches of industry, in many branches of production. In other words, what we are talking about is key positions that are of advantage to and needed by each of the socialist countries. The concrete side of the matter that you have been talking about, the concrete side of the mutual relations among the various socialist countries, whether we are dealing with bilateral relations or with mutilateral relations -- this is a concrete contribution to this common economic program.

[Zholkver] I think that you have had an opportunity to look at these problems yourself in Poland?

[Kolchanov] Yes, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, and it should be noted that for Poland and particularly for the western territories of that country, the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism has a special significance. Historic justice triumphed as a result of the smashing of Hitlerite fascism by the Soviet Army and its allies, among which were the Wojsko Polskie. Now the people of the Polish People's Republic are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the return of the western territories to the bosom of the homeland.

Esteemed listeners, you are aware of the fact that the West German revanchists are still voicing their claims to these lands. Some 20 or 25 years ago, the dominant argument put forward by the West German revanchists in this connection went along the lines that Poland was incapable of assimilating these lands, that it was incapable of bringing them up to the level of a region that is developed as far as its agriculture and industry are concerned. The Polish People's Republic, which has undergone a difficult and complex path of development, and which is currently still not in a straightforward situation, has, nevertheless, solved and is continuing to solve this problem. I visited a number of enterprises in Wroclaw and I visited the Provinces of Opole and Walbrzych and called at various agricultural enterprises and state farms, and I saw that People's Poland, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, has achieved considerable successes in the development, in the assimilation, if you like, of this region, as regards both industry and agriculture.

[Zholkver] Rudolf Georgiyevich, you have just been talking about economic cooperation between our countries, but political interaction between the socialist states is of no less importance, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich.

[Lebedev] Absolutely, and in this connection I would like to recall once again the fact that we are approaching another very glorious date, the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Warsaw Pact, which throughout these 30 years has been reliably defending and protecting the interests of the countries of the socialist community against any imperialist encroachments.

Of course, the Warsaw Pact is a military treaty, this is a military organization. In the first place, however, it is a defensive organization and, second, the Warsaw Pact fulfills another function of no less importance, that of generator, of a constant generator, of peace initiatives. It is indeed within the framework of the Warsaw Pact that the coordination of the joint foreign policy course of the fraternal socialist countries is carried out, and this course is implemented by means of joint, coordinated actions on the international arena.

Certainly no one, not even our most inveterate enemies, can dispute the fact that this is an alliance of absolutely equal parties, an alliance of states that formed the organization voluntarily and that have complete and equal rights in their participation and in influencing the development of policy, and which are responsible jointly and equally for implementing this policy on the international arena, and for doing so in the interests not only of the socialist community but in the interests of all peace-loving peoples. This has been shown by practice; it has been shown by this entire 30-year period.

The fact that the fraternal countries are now expressing themselves unanimously in favor of extending the period of operation of the Warsaw Pact so that it may continue, as it has for the past 30 years, to serve indeed as a strong and reliable bulwark of peace in Europe and of international security throughout the earth as a whole -- this fact is well founded. It is indeed this function that the Warsaw Pact carries out. Unfortunately the same cannot be said about the North Atlantic bloc, NATO.

NATO Activities

[Zholkver] Yes, and indeed last week marked another anniversary for NATO, the 36th, though it should be said, it is true, that this was done without any particularly joyful pronouncements. The treaty creating NATO was signed on 4 April 1949 in Washington. At that time there was a lot of talk about the North Atlantic alliance, the organization being set up as something that was going to serve peace, democracy, and human rights. However, it must be noted that the 3 and 1/2 decades that have passed have actually left nothing standing from all those loudly trumpeted statements.

What have these Atlantic politicians actually been doing for all these years and what are they doing now? First and foremost, obviously, they have been turning the screw of the arms race in different directions. In the past few days Lord Carrington, NATO secretary general, has announced that the 134 Pershing and cruise missiles have been deployed in countries of Western Europe, and they say that 572 U.S. missiles have to be deployed there. At the same time, as is known, production of MX strategic nuclear missiles is being speeded up in the United States itself.

Space Weapons Research

Things are not confined solely to missiles. The name of U.S. General Rogers, the commander in chief of NATO, has been given to a new program, the Rogers plan, which is a program for building up conventional armaments, too. Most recently NATO has been acting -- you used the word generator -- well NATO has been acting as a generator of star wars. Now, since the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group that was recently held in Luxembourg, it's a question of drawing the other NATO countries into the production of space weapons.

[Kolchanov] Well, I think before we say a few words on that subject, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, we should emphasize the special interest now being shown by Western propaganda -- above all by U.S. propaganda -- in star wars, or, as they're also called, antimissile defense with space-based elements. A few days ago, the booklet on the "Soviet military threat" was republished for the fourth time with a few amendments. It was promoted in a big way, with a press conference following publication, at which Weinberger spoke, and which was broadcast on television not only in the United States, but to many countries of Western Europe.

A wrong action always calls for inventiveness of a wrong sort, and here propaganda stepped in to heap sins onto the heads of others, and to bring up once again the pseudo-arguments by which they try to defend both the star wars idea itself and the process of preparing for star wars, as well as the process of duping the Western allies, or of roping them into the arms race in space.

Well, it's being asserted again that really, there is as yet no arms race in space as such -- all that's happening, supposedly, is that scientific research is being carried out. But remember, on 1 September 1982 they set up the Space Command of the U.S. Air Force; then the Navy acquired a similar command; and then last year came the establishment of the Joint Space Command of all the U.S. Armed Forces. What sort of peaceful scientific research is that?

Later, in July 1982, the President signed a decree setting up a so-called inter-departmental coordination group with the task of elaborating a space doctrine and concepts for the use of new technology. Finally, in March 1983, Reagan delivered his well-known program speech calling for intensive projects to develop weapons for destroying targets in space and earth targets from space. Currently, there are many reports in the U.S. press of concrete steps being taken by the Pentagon on the military path into space. Intensive work is in progress on a project to develop a laser weapon to be based on space.

A group of 50 astronauts is being trained exclusively to carry out missions; in January, you remember, there was the military flight of the space shuttle Discovery. In other words, of course there can be no question of this research being purely scientific. What is being developed is a so-called military shield -- actually a military sword -- in space to provice the ability to inflict a first, aggressive strike against the Soviet Union while they themselves try to evade retribution.

[Zholkver] There was an interesting article in THE WASHINGTON POST by Rober Kaiser. He states bluntly that the whole point of star wars is the prospect of fabulous new riches for the military-industrial complex, as President Eisenhower called it. That was his own expression, by the way: the military-industrial complex. That's in whose interests this is being done. Various figures are being mentioned. In the first stage, General Abrahamson -- he's the head of the Space Command you mentioned, Rudolf Georgiyevich -- says that in the first stage, star wars will cost $3.7 billion. But Senator Pressler says that between $200 billion and $300 billion will have to be spent on the laser weapon alone. It must be said that this is just what the huge U.S. companies foresee. It is reported, for example, that Rockwell International has already developed a special laser base called "Sigma Tau" -- that's in the suburbs of Los Angeles -- and anticipates receiving colossal military orders for the production of space weapons. It should be noted that, of course, it is with hope of such vast military allocations and, naturally, profits, that they're trying to bribe other countries, above all those with highly developed industries -- electronics especially -- such as the FRG and Japan.

[Kolchanov] They want to unload some of the work onto the shoulders of their competitors and partners, as it were.

[Lebedev] And to pocket some of their technological achievements, you might say.

[Zholkver] Yes, and it should be said that in those countries -- both in the FRG and in Japan -- there are forces that would like for both political and for military-economic reasons to join in the development of space weapons. Take the FRG, for example, where there's a politician who has said, literally, the following: I unequivocally support Reagan's initiative. That means the space initiative. Who is this politician? It is Strauss.

[Kolchanov, interrupting] In Bavaria, of course, are the 11 major industrial complexes directly connected with space weapons. Aerospace weapons are in Bavaria. You, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, worked there for many years and remember that well. It's no accident that Strauss should be the one to speak of it. After all, he is linked with these people, the managers and proprietors of those monopolies by the very closest of associations.

[Lebedev] Well, the political meaning of all this is also clear, because if they succeed in drawing the West European and other allies into this so-called research work, then obviously, there's only one step left to getting those countries politically engaged with the further scheme, the further project -- not just research.

[Kolchanov] It's a method, if you like, of carrying the subjugation or enslavement of Western Europe a step farther.

[Zholkver] Not only Western Europe; Washington is guided by exactly the same calculations in relation to Japan.

U.S.-Japanese 'Trade War'

It's now being said openly in Washington that Japan possesses a high technical potential, above all in matters of electronics and that this potential must be utilized for -- as they call it -- research in the field of the strategic initiative in space. There is more than just talk. The American space weapons expert, General Scowcroft, is off to Tokyo. They say Abrahamson is also to visit Japan. It's promised that in 1988 three Japanese astronauts will take part in a space flight abroad a shuttle-type craft; and some of the Japanese companies are, of course, not averse to warming their hands in this area. The major Japanese motor corporation, Nissan, for instance, has concluded a big agreement with the U.S. firm of Martin Marietta. What is Martin Marietta? It is a firm engaged in rocket and space technology. Now Nissan is also entering this field. Nissan rockets have already launched several of the Japanese space satellites. So certain interests are involved here. On the other hand, those interests are coming up against the acute clashes between the United States and Japan in economic matters, including again, questions of electronics.

[Kolchanov] Yes, and not only that, there've been very alarmed reports in the U.S. press that very soon the Japanese will begin producing a million cars a year in the United States, and that around 500 large U.S. companies are in the hands of Japanese capital. In other word, the trade war is taking its course. Here, for example, is what has been said in this connection by prominent Japanese economic expert and former foreign minister, Okita, after his visit to the United States in early March of this year: The mood existing now in the United States towards Japan is reminiscent of the atmosphere on the eve of war.

[Zholkver] Yes, trade war -- economic war. Last year, the United States had a trade deficit with Japan of nearly $37 billion, and now the United States -- in the form of an ultimatum, really -- has given Japan 90 days to open its market to U.S. goods. The U.S. Senate has passed a special resolution demanding that effective measures be taken against Japan and some U.S. congressmen are saying that the time for discussion at the conference table is now over.

Common Market Conflicts

This is not only typical of mutual relations between the United States and Japan. No less acute contradictions exist between the United States and the Western European Economic Community. Last week, the leadership of Western Europe's Common Market issued a sharp warning to the United States over the fact that U.S. authorities are obstructing the export of European steel to the U.S. market. Everybody foresees further possibilities of clashes both between the United States and the Common Market, and within the Common Market itself.

[Kolchanov] The steel war has not ended of course. Nor has its variant, the pipe war; and it is really worth emphasizing that contradictions between the so-called three centers -- the United States, the Common Market, and Japan, are not confined to contradictions or to the struggle among these three centers. They, in their turn, aggravate relationships within these centers as well.

[Zholkver] Now these contradictions will probably be aggravated further in connection with the fact that Spain and Portugal were accepted formally, as of 1 January. I saw a pronouncement in one of the French papers that now the crisis phenomena in the Common Market will be multiplied not by 10 times but by 12.

Notwithstanding all these clashes that you, Rudolf Georgiyevich, also talked about, there is one thing that the clashes with the Western European Economic Community and the clashes between the U.S. and Japanese monopolies have in common -- appropriately, the Common Market is also called a club of monopolies -- which is the desire first of all, to make the working people, bear the brunt of all these crisis phenomena.

[Kolchanov] Yes, a way out of these violent clashes is sought by monopolies invariably in attempts to make the working people bear the brunt of everything. It is no coincidence I think, that we witnessed the historic strike of the British miners which lasted a year and finished, according to calculations by Scargill, the NUM [National Union of Mineworkers] leader, with a 70 percent victory for the miners. Perhaps percentages are not quite appropriate here. It has to be said that they were carrying out a really heroic struggle and were supported by miners of quite a number of countries, including the Soviet Union.

At present, we are witnesses to another prominent strike. Take small Denmark, where 300,000 people are on strike. By a chance numerical coincidence, there are 300,000 unemployed in Denmark. The coincidence is accidental, but the unemployment -- gigantic unemployment -- is far from being coincidental. Why is the strike going on now? There are several concrete causes, the principal one being that -- and it is a curious phenomenon as well - the strikers are demanding a shorter work week, not out of laziness but because they want to create jobs for those who do not have them -- this is also proletarian solidarity. This demand, one of the most important, the employers refuse to meet, so the strike began. As has become typical in the last years, it is being broken up with the help of police; it is being suppressed by violence.

[Zholkver] These are the vaunted rights in the capitalist world as they are in reality. This is both denial of social rights, which we were just talking about, and denial of elementary human dignity which is seen graphically, especially graphically, I would say, from the example of the wild apartheid system, the separation of races in Republic of South Africa, where all who dare to oppose the apartheid regime are still most violently persecuted, that has involved not only tear gas but shooting peaceful demonstrators.

[Lebedev] Quite recently there have been press reports about the past year, Aleksandr Vladimirovich: In South Africa, as a result of actions by police, more than 300 Africans have died.

[Kolchanov] You know, it seems to me that when we are talking about the situation in South Africa, it is also important to note what was noted even by the UN secretary general in his latest report, that the existence of South Africa would have been impossible without a constant influx of foreign capital and support of the Western countries. I saw the following data: Over the last 14 years, U.S. financial participation in South Africa has tripled. At present the entire volume of U.S. capital investments in South Africa comprises $14.6 billion. This is the basis for the so-called constructive cooperation between Washington and Pretoria, which helps the South African racists go unpunished.

[Zholkver] About 400 U.S. firms have direct and very big interest in the economy of the Republic of South Africa. What is involved is, as we know, uranium, rare metals, diamonds, and so on -- strategic and most valuable raw materials.

Is it not the same interests of the biggest U.S. monopolies that dicatate Washington's policy toward the immediate neighbors of the United States, the states of Latin America and Central America?

[Lebedev] Yes, on the one hand there is the quite phenomenal and monstrous debt in which these countries are enmeshed, by U.S. capital above all. Fidel Castro recently cited the figure of $360 billion. On the other hand, there is the utterly crude and impudent force which they use in their attempts to suppress all manifestations of dissatisfaction on the part of these countries with this nature of their relations with the United States.

U.S. 'State Terror'

[Kolchanov] Whether you are talking of the Near East or Nicaragua, state terror is plain to see, state terror elevated to the status of top U.S. policy.

[Lebedev] In connection with Washington's policies toward Nicaragua, U.S. Senator Lugar was asked recently how Nicaragua can present a threat to a powerful state such as the United States. The senator was at a loss for words, and then declared that the very existence of the Nicaraguan Government threatens security and stability.

[Zholkver] Well, to some extent I would say that that is so. It threatens the interests of the U.S. monopolies, because the example of Nicaragua, which threw out of the country not only the U.S. placeman, Somoza, but the biggest U.S. monopolies, and which does not allow them to throw their weight around, really is an example for the states of Latin American and other regions, and Washington is afraid of this.

[Lebedev] Of course, Nicaragua cannot represent any threat whatsoever to the security of the United States; this goes without saying.

[Kolchanov] Moreover, in a recent interview with the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA, Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan leader, stressed that Nicaragua does not intend to be brought to its knees, it will defend its gains, but the Nicaraguan people are ready to resolve this problem constructively.

[Zholkver] Yes, it must be said that the peoples' desire for peace really is now a most considerable and characteristic phenomenon of the present day, and in the circumstances of this increased tension in the world, the Soviet Union's foreign policy is directed above all at bringing about a decisive change for the better in developments on the international arena.

There were talks last week between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Clark, the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and during the talks it was stressed that we would continue to build up our efforts in the direction of preserving peace, and curbing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race.

We started our discussion today with the approaching 40th victory anniversary. This great date compels everyone to ponder seriously whether everything has been done in the world in order to prevent a new war. The prevention of a new war is the goal of the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and all people of goodwill on earth.

With that, we come to the end of the roundtable discussion. Thank you, comrades, for taking part. Thank you, comrade listeners, for your attention. All the best to you.

O'NEILL, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW FOR VISIT

Met by Tolkunov, Arbatov

[LD071958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a delegation from the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, headed by Speaker of the House O'Neill, arrived in Moscow on 7 April on an official visit.

At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the House of the Unions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrades Arbatov and Izrael, and other officials.

Among those meeting them was U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Hartman.

Visit Supreme Soviet

LD080921 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- We hope that relations will grow stronger and mutual understanding become better between the peoples of our two countries as a result of our visit to Moscow, Thomas O'Neill speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, has stated. He leads a delegation of the House on an official visit to Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Today the delegation visited the Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin.

We received with satisfaction the invitation to visit the Soviet Union, the speaker continued. Our visit follows in the wake of the visit of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the USA. During that visit there were numerous meetings at which quite a few questions of major importance both to our two countries and to the whole world were discussed. We have arrived in Moscow not to conduct talks on behalf of the government but to discuss a number of important problems and to clarify the two sides' approaches to them, Thomas O'Neill stressed.

Welcoming the delegation, Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stressed the importance of inter-parliamentary contacts for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations. Frank exchanges of opinion, he said, will make it possible to discuss complex problems of bilateral relations and also some of the outstanding international problems. He added that parliamentarians of the two countries could contribute to the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations.

On the same day visitors from the U.S. did the sights of the Kremlin.

CANADA'S CLARK LEAVES MOSCOW, SEEN OFF BY GROMYKO

LD052034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The Canadian secretary of state for external affairs left Moscow for Kiev today. At the airport, the visitor was seen off by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

Arrives in Kiev

AU051853 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1745 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Joe Clark, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, who is now on a visit to the USSR, arrived in Kiev on 5 April. At Borispol Airport, he was welcomed by Boyko, administrator of affairs of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; Kravets, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

A dinner was given in Maryinskiy Palace in honor of the Canadian secretary of state. Lyashko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, and Clark exchanged toasts.

On 5 April, Lyashko, Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, received Clark, Canadian secretary of state. During a conversation, Comrade Lyashko pointed out that the working people of the Ukrainian SSR, like all Soviet people, received with great satisfaction the fact that the Extraordinary March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum confirmed the continuity of the principled Leninist foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state to preserve peace and consolidate international security. They fully approve the Soviet Government's aspiration expressed by Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in his conversation with Mulroney, prime minister of Canada, to further enhance deepen political dialogue between the Soviet Union and Canada, and to expand mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields. The attention of the visitor was called to the initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at achieving an agreement on the immediate discontinuation of the arms race, primarily the nuclear one, on earth and on preventing it in outer space.

Clark expressed thanks for the reception and spoke out in favor of further developing stable relations between Canada and the Soviet Union on a long-term basis, saying that the objective of his country's government was to make efforts to reduce the danger of a nuclear war and improve the international situation.

Present at the conversation were Boyko, administrator of affairs of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; Kravets, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs; (Blokhin), general secretary of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Canada; and Roberts, Canadian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Lays Wreath, Tours Kiev

LD061318 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Kiev April 6 TASS -- Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark, staying in the USSR on an official visit, today continued sight-seeing in the capital of the Soviet Ukraine. He laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and visited the Ukrainian State Museum of the history of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45.

The Canadian foreign minister also saw architectural and historical landmarks in Kiev and made a trip to a government-owned farm where he familiarized himself with the working and everyday life conditions of its employees.

Comments on USSR Visit

LD072151 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark, who has been on an official visit to the Soviet Union, today left Kiev. Before flying out, in an interview with our correspondent, Joe Clark said in particular:

[Begin Clark recording in English fading to Russian translation] It was especially valuable for us to have the opportunity to discuss questions concerning our bilateral relations and problems related to the limitation of the arms race with USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Gromyko. The conversations were direct and frank. As a result, we began to understand the positions of each side more clearly. Sincere interest and aspiration helped to find those spheres where we might cooperate better with each other.

The trip to Siberia and Novosibirsk was particularly useful as, during it, the specific spheres relating to the nature of our mutual cooperation were identified. I think we could be talking about the conclusion of a whole series of agreements. You see, there are things which you do better and where we could learn from you, but in some spheres our experience could help you.

We had the opportunity of visiting various places in the Soviet Union. We, of course, knew, like everyone else in the world, that the USSR is a huge and diverse country, but personal impressions cannot, naturally, be replaced by anything else. The cities of Leningrad, Kiev, Novosibirsk and, of course, above all, Moscow, are very beautiful. We met not only officials but ordinary Soviet people. I think that such meetings were especially useful. The friendliness of the Soviet people created a great impression on me, as did their aspiration towards peace. [end recording]

Leaves USSR

LD070946 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Kiev April 7 TASS -- Joe Clark, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, left the Soviet Union today after staying in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

MORE ON CLARK'S ANSWERS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD060824 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Canada's foreign minister, Joseph Clark, who is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union, has been speaking at a news conference in Moscow. During his visit Mr Clark has been negotiating with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other officials. At the news conference Mr Clark said:

[Begin recording] [Clark] There was a quite detailed identification by the Soviet side, and I was encouraged by it, of trade opportunities in a range of fields: Fish, there will be a fishing delegation from Canada here, in fact, within days; oil and gas; northern development; agricultural machinery; other equipment. There was an agreement that because we are both large nations with important industrial activities and with fragile environments it makes sense for the scientists on both sides to begin to compare notes on the damage and the importance that acid rain can impose upon our environment.

There is an agreement that we are going to speed up the close review of cultural and scientific exchanges.

I think that the most modest and appropriate summary of the conversations that I have had, particularly in Moscow, but also in Leningrad [words indistinct] is that there is a willingness now on both sides to identify and to pursue common interests between Canada and the Soviet Union. For our part we intend to act on that interest.

[Unidentified announcer] Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark, when asked by a correspondent for the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES how he assessed the state of Soviet-Canadian relations and what in his view the prospects for these relations were, Mr Clark said:

[Clark] I think relations between Canada and the Soviet Union are good, I think that part of what makes them good is that there is a clear recognition on both sides of the very major areas of disagreement between us, but we did not dwell unduly upon them. We turned our more active attention, I would say, to those areas where there is a possibility for some change in the short term, whether that is in trading matters, in cultural matters, in exchanges of visits, in the identification of new areas whether that be acid rain or the possibility of some, some I emphasize, commonality of interests in the Pacific rim.

[Announcer] A correspondent for the Soviet news agency TASS asked Mr Clark what he thought of the possibilities opening up for a Soviet-Canadian political dialogue after this talks in Moscow.

[Clark] I think that there is going to be a steady increase and renewal of the dialogue between Canada and the Soviet Union. We have a quite busy timetable now in place with higher level visits on both sides. We have a number of particular groups with particular interest visiting, people from here going to Quebec, people from Alberta coming here, the meeting of the joint agricultural commission, the meeting of the joint economic commission. Already the visits of two of my colleague ministers from Canada are scheduled for here, Mr Kelleher and Mr Wise [international trade and agriculture ministers, respectively]. I would not be surprised if there were other visits. The agreement to hold a symposium on acid rain indicates the extension of those conversations into a field where there had not been that kind of conversation before. So, I think there will be steady, steady progress.

[Announcer] Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark paying an official visit to the Soviet Union. [end recording]

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

PM071232 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Communist Party of Canada [CPC] 26th Congress,

Dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee sends cordial fraternal greetings and wishes for success to the delegates of the 26th CPC Congress and to all Canadian Communists.

In the present dangerous international situation that has taken shape through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles, your party acts from truly patriotic and internationalist positions, paying paramount attention to the struggle to prevent nuclear war and seeking to ensure that Canada assumes a worthy place in the resolution of this task common to all mankind.

The CPSU firmly and steadily pursues a Leninist peace policy and does everything within its power to improve the international situation, to prevent an arms race in space and stop it on earth, and to achieve real disarmament, including the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Soviet Communists regard with deep respect and understanding your party's activity in consistently defending the socioeconomic and democratic rights of the Canadian working people, the national rights of its people, and the party's determination to seek to ensure that Canada consistently pursues an independent foreign policy course.

The CPSU highly values your party's internationalist positions based on Marxism-Leninism, the mutual trust and solidarity which have characterized CPSU-CPC relations for more than 6 decades now, and your activeness in upholding the international prestige of the communist and workers movement. Soviet Communists attach much significance to your party's contribution to developing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries.

Long live friendship between the CPSU and the CPC and the peoples of our countries! Long live peace and socialism!

The CPSU Central Committee

COMMENTARY ON UPCOMING U.S.-USSR TRADE MEETING

LD060941 Moscow in English to North American 2200 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Yuriy Petrov commentary]

[Text] The American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council is to meet in Moscow next month. Here is a commentary by Yuriy Petrov.

The Trade and Economic Council unites 230 American corporations and more than 100 Soviet enterprieses and organizations. At its last year's meeting in New York, it called for normalizing trade between our two countries. It passed a resolution calling on the business communities in the United States and the Soviet Union to concentrate on reestablishing trust and observing the fundamental rules and principles of international trade so as to create a stable and favorable basis to normalize and expand trade between the two countries. The past few years have confirmed that attempts, as undertaken by Washington, to substitute bans and sanctions for the generally acceptable rules and principles of trade have caused harm to the United States itself and to international relations in general. They've contributed nothing but instability to American-Soviet relations.

Many American businesses have suffered big losses through the administration's bans and restrictions. When the United States made its discriminatory moves the Soviet Union simply placed orders in other countries. It appears Washington is beginning to realize that discrimination in trade has been far too often counterproductive.

Last year, on the initiative of the American side, the Soviet Union and the United States extended their 1974 long-term agreement for economic, industrial, and technical cooperation for another 10 years. Within the framework of the agreement, a group of experts held a working session in Moscow in January. The American delegation was led by Under Secretary of Commerce Lionel Olmer. The two sides agreed that there were opportunities to expand exchanges in such fields as the oil, gas, chemical, food, and consumer goods industries and in environmental protection.

They reached tentative agreement for the intergovernmental mixed commission for trade to hold a session this year for the first time since 1978. It became known the other day that next month's session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council in Moscow is to be attended by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, as well as the Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev. This will be the first ministerial trade meeting for the past 17 years.

The question, however, is what practical steps the American Administation is going to make to remove the existing obstacles to normalize trade between our two countries, and it is distrubing that Washington continues to stick to discriminatory measures, obsolete as they are, which hamper greater economic ties between Western countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Certainly this approach can do nothing at all to eliminate the obstacles to trade with the Soviet Union erected by the United States Administration.

U.S., USSR WW II VETERANS PLAN REUNION

PM071240 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Importance of Personal Contacts"]

[Text] New York, 4 Apr -- A forthcoming visit by a group of American World War II veterans to Europe to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany will serve the cause of enhancing mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and the United States. This was pointed out at a press conference in Dallas (Texas) by participants in the historic meeting of Soviet and American troops on the Elbe River in the spring of 1945 and representatives of local antiwar organizations. The veterans confirmed their intention of going to the GDR this month, where, in the region of the city of Torgau, they are to meet once again with Soviet veterans who took part in the meeting on the Elbe. The U.S. delegation then plans to visit Soviet hero-cities.

Veterans pointed out the importance of establishing personal contacts between the citizens of the United States and the USSR and strengthening trust between them now, at a time of international tension.

SOVIET-AMERICAN SCIENTISTS' SEMINAR ENDS

LD050916 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 5 TASS -- Soviet and American scientists have ended a seminar, held in Philadelphia and Boston, after discussing a wide range of issues concerning relations between their countries and international politics.

The seminar was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The attenders paid special attention to discussing ways of ensuring greater security and improving mutual understanding between the Soviet and American people. Soviet and American speakers reaffirmed a shared desire to continue wide exchanges of opinions in the interests of improving relations between the two countries.

JAPAN'S TESHIMA RETURNS FROM U.S. 'EMPTY-HANDED'

LD071204 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 7 TASS -- A special envoy of the Japanese Government, Mr. Teshima, Japanese deputy minister of foreign affairs, is returning to Tokyo from the U.S. capital empty-handed. He was sent to Washington to try, during meetings with representatives of the administration and Congress, to lessen tension in relations between the USA and Japan, the tension which has been brought about by the exacerbation of trade-and-economic contradictions.

Mr. Teshima held talks with Kenneth Dam, U.S. deputy secretary of state, and W. Allen Wallis, undersecretary of state. However, he failed to meet with the leaders of Congress where demands are being voiced in a particularly insistent way to "punish" Tokyo for the unbalanced nature of U.S.-Japanese trade.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency points out with reference to an official spokesman of the administration that the trade-and-economic problems which divide the two countries were not settled at the talks in the Department of State. According to the new agency, the special envoy of the Japanese Government, when in Washington, was able only to measure the rising temperature of a trade-war fever in the United States.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. ECONOMIC MOVES AGAINST JAPAN

OW081041 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Apr 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Boris Parkhomenko]

[Text] The U.S. Senate Finance Committee has approved a draft law stipulating adoption of economic sanctions against Japan if it does not agree to open up its markets to U.S. exports. Here is our commentary:

[Parkhomenko] Hello, comrades. The voting in the committee was preceded by President Reagan's personal message, in essence an ultimatum, to the Nakasone government, containing threats to use harsh protectionist measures if Japan does not undertake steps to balance economic relations with the U.S. It is known that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan last year amounted to about $37 billion.

The threat, at first glance, produced an effect. The Japanese Government compromised, announcing that it would slightly limit the growth of its car sales to the United States in the current financial year. Such a step was considered inadequate in Washington. As a result, a draft law was drawn up obligating the President to ensure that Japan open its markets to U.S. goods and sharply reduce its deliveries to the United States.

It is difficult now to say how the conflict of these two world car manufacturing and electronics giants will end. However, some suppositions can be made. One only needs to recall the recent failure of economic talks between Japan and the European Economic Community. The Common Market, whose trade deficit with its Japanese partner amounts to $12 billion, also accused it of export aggression. However, the affair did not go beyond accusations and reproach. THE NEW YORK TIMES expressed it aptly: Far Eastern concerns continue to buy up outright whole branches of the economies of the United States and Western Europe. This is how splendid declarations of friendly partnerships and solidarity of interests of the capitalist world creak in the grinding stones of economic contradictions and in the pursuit of big profits.

U.S.-JAPAN EXERCISE INCLUDES FAKE NUCLEAR BLAST

LD052104 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo April 5 TASS -- The Pentagon plans to hold in April a military exercise of the U.S. Air Force units deployed in Japan, in the course of which means for imitating nuclear explosions will be used. This has been stated in the Japanese parliament by the communist deputy Isamu Naito. F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons which were transferred to the Japanese Isles, as well as A-6 and A-7 assault planes from the Midway aircraft carrier will participate in the exercise, KYODO TSUSHIN reports.

With the consent of the Japanese authorities, the Japanese archipelago is being turned into a nuclear place d'armes of the Pentagon. Storage facilities for nuclear weapons have already been built in the Misawa Air Force Base, in the north of the Honshu Island, where the first flight of F-16 planes was deployed. According to the Japanese press, the similar storage facilities were built in the Kadena Base, Okinawa, and the Iwakuni Base, near Hiroshima. American artillerymen from the Camp Hansen Base use Okinawa for gunnery practice with the utilization of most up-to-date M-198 howitzers capable of firing both conventional and nuclear shells.

Strike aircraft carriers and submariens of the U.S. Navy, which have been equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles since last summer, have begun to frequent Japanese ports of late. Because of the increased nuclear threat ever broader sections of the Japanese population join in the anti-nuclear movement. About 300 cities and townships, as well as five prefectures of the country, proclaimed their territory a nuclear-free zone.

This fact compelled the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan Shintaro Abe to make a statement in parliament in which he tried to calm down the public by saying that the Japanese Government would ask the U.S. not to use means of the imitation of nuclear explosions during the military exercise.

REAGAN TALKS WITH COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT BEGIN

LD051144 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 5 TASS -- Talks started at the White House today between President Reagan and Colombian President Betancur on an official visit here.

The talks, in which Secretary of State Shultz also took part, confirmed essential differences in the sides' views on the settlement in Central America. According to the Colombian president, he expressed to the White House chief his serious concern over the current situation in the region, and stressed the urgent need for continuing the Contadora process which is aimed at achieving a settlement in Central America by peaceful means through negotiations.

In turn, President Reagan expressed "United States support" for the objectives of the Contadora process. Indicatively, literally on the eve of the Reagan-Betancur meeting, the White House started a massive campaign of pressure on the Congress to persuade it to allocate 14 million dollars in aid to the Somocista bandits.

The White House has thus confirmed that staking on military force is the basis of its policy in the region.

REAGAN SETS FORTH 'PEACE PLAN' FOR C. AMERICA

LD051742 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 5 TASS -- The White House is maneuvering in order to wrest from the U.S. Congress new multimillion appropriations for stepping up the CIA's secret war against Nicaragua. This is the appraisal given up observers of President Reagan's statement at a press conference, where he set forth his "peace plan" for Central America.

In disregard of the generally recognized international norms and crudely interfering in the home affairs of sovereign Nicaragua, Reagan demanded in an ultimatum form that the government of that country should put an end to the struggle against the bandit counter-revolutionary elements launching terrorist raids across Nicaraguan border from U.S. bases in Honduras, enter into "talks" with them and reach within a term of 60 days an agreement on the holding of what he described as fair elections under international supervision in Nicaragua. Thus, he disregarded the fact that the first truly democratic elections were held in Nicaragua last November for the first time in many decades, and the Nicaraguan people had firmly supported the platform of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Reagan threatened that if the demands of the United States were not met, the White House would step up the "secret war" against Nicaragua, by appropriating, in particular, another 14 million dollars to finance the "contras".

Burlatskiy Comments on Demands

LD072356 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Apr 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Fedor Burlatskiy -- announcer-read]

[Text] The U.S. President made another initiative the other day concerning Central America. He demanded that Nicaragua should -- no more and no less -- change its state structure, reduce its army, and hold new elections. Otherwise, says he, the United States will, as before, support bands of contras.

Let us imagine for a minute an unlikely thing. Imagine the opposite picture: The Government of Nicaragua demands that the United States hold new elections, reduce its Army, or carry out some other, similar actions. Well, everyone would say: Nonsense, [preceding word in English], an absurdity, a joke. But why? Just because the United States is a great power and Nicaragua is a little one? What? Have law, right, justice, the principle of equality, completely disappeared from international relations? Can the United States permit itself any ultimatum and any action in attempting to effect the overthrow of the government of another, admittedly lesser country? And this is called a peace initiative!

One cannot help being reminded of Orwell's novel "1984", in which the Ministry of War is called the Ministry of Peace. The call for war against Nicaragua is dubbed a peace initiative, just as militarization of outer space is called a defense initiative.

Overall, it is surprising how few lessons American politicians have learned from past experience. Was the defeat in Vietnam or the trouble with the unsuccessful struggle against heroic Cuba insufficient to realize the simple truth? The policy of gunboats is now obsolete, and it is high time it was consigned to the archives. It is not only immoral, it is ineffective.

O'Neill, Barnes Attack Policy

LD051007 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 5 TASS -- President's Reagan's speech setting out the White House's "new" proposals on Central America has been critically assessed in the U.S. Congress.

Michael Barnes, chairman of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs at the House Foreign Affairs Committee, described the Reagan administration's Central American course as a policy of military interference. He said that the administration's policies vis-a-vis Nicaragua grossly violate international laws.

The Reagan administration is doing hard to presuade Congress to allocate more funds to aid the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, said the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill. The White House portrays the murderers and rapists as "freedom-fighters", he said, while the U.S. President describes them as "our brothers". This policy is erroneous, O'Neill stressed.

Senators Harkin, Markey Oppose

LD060846 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

Reagan's "peace" plan for Central America faces extensive opposition in Congress.

Senator Thomas Harkin (Democrat, Iowa), said that Reagan had not made any new proposals in his address but that it was just another attempt to mislead the U.S. Congress and the American public about the true aims of the administration in the region. According to the senator, Reagan's proposals are a camouflaged attempt to secure fresh funds for aid to the army of "contras", set up by the CIA and led by ruthless former members of Somoza's National Guard.

The President proposes, Thomas Harkin noted, that the Central Intelligence Agency now concern itself with distributing "humanitarian aid" to counter-revolutionaries, the self-same CIA which produced a manual on killing and torturing Nicaraguan civilians. He stressed thathardly anyone can believe that the CIA would carry out a welfare programme in Nicaragua after having mined Nicaraguan harbours and written a manual on killing civilians. The senator said that he was worried by the President's steps, which were an echo of Vietnam, and asked Reagan if the lesson of history had been learned.

Reagan's "peace" initiative is an ultimatum to the Nicaraguan Government: Either it surrenders or the Americans open fire in 60 days, says a special press release prepared by the staff of Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives. The press release notes that the administration uses dirty tricks, lies and misinformation to justify its policy of armed intervention. It is symptomatic that during hearings into the Watergate scandal in 1973 Patrick Buchanan, an aide to President Nixon, who orchestrated the announcement of a "peace plan" for Central America, defended the use of "dirty tricks", the press release stresses.

There is "the reality of aggression" under the thin veneer of Reagan's "peace proposal", House member Edward Markey (Democrat, Massachusetts), says. He hopes that the Americans understand one thing which is not mentioned by President Reagan: It was unlawful and immoral to finance the war against Nicaragua. According to the congressman, the lawmakers should now give a straightforward answer to the questions if the United States should try to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government by force. He believes that the Americans are against this course. According to Edward Markey, the attempts of the Reagan administration to remove the Sandinista government are bound to lead to the direct use of U.S. troops because the efforts of counter-revolutionary groupings to achieve that end are doomed.

TASS CITES MURPHY REMARKS ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD051434 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 5 TASS -- While declaring by word of mouth for a "peaceful settlement" of the explosive Middle East situation, the Reagan administration is, as a matter of fact, preventing a comprehensive settlement of the painful problems of the region. A graphic proof of this has been the statement by Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near-Eastern and South-Asian affairs, at a subcommittee of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Richard Murphy has again reiterated that the adminstration does not intend to give up the idea of "separate deals" with Israel, which has already been rejected by the Arab countries of that region. Direct talks with Israel is the only way to a peaceful settlement, he claimed.

Richard Murphy also claimed that the USA was "prepared " to listen to "other proposals" from the countries of the region and that Washington holds a "flexible stand." At the same time, the spokesman for the State Department made it clear that the USA would reject any proposals, that are not in line with the United States "initiative." He also assured the legislators that the administration would do everything in its power to ensure military and economic support for themain "strategic ally" of the USA in the Middle East.

Richard Murphy stressed that the United States Administration would not come into contact nor recognise the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). He did not utter a word about the need to create an independent Palestinian state. Meanwhile, it is precisely the Palestinian issue which is at the root of the Middle East settlement.

U.S. FOREIGN AID 'BLACKMAIL' AGAINST STATES

LD051453 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 5 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has approved the allocation of 14.5 billion dollars in foreign aid in fiscal 1986. The course of debates at the committee and the decisions it adopted have reaffirmed that the U.S. ruling circles view the foreign aid programme as an important instrument for attaining its foreign policy objectives, as a means of blackmail and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

As in the previous years, Israel is the chief recipient of American aid. 1.8 billion dollars are allocated for its military needs.

Because Israel's economy is at the brink of bankruptcy due to its continued military buildup, the bill provides for the granting of 1.2 billion dollars to Israel in economic aid. Besides, without waiting for the Reagan administration's official request, the committee, dominated by pro-Israeli congressmen, voted in favour of providing an additional economic aid to Tel Aviv of 1.5 billion dollars under the budgets for fiscal 1985 and 1986.

More than 2.1 billion dollars are to be allocated to Egypt in military-economic aid. It must be mentioned that the committee, as a condition for granting this aid, demands that Cairo strictly comply with the provisions of the Camp David accords and the separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty, and return its ambassador to Tel Aviv who was recalled in protest at the massacre staged by Israeli invaders in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila.

Various conditions are attached to the allocation of American aid to several other countries.

U.S. AID TO CAMBODIAN 'REACTIONARY GROUPS' HIT

BK061305 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev wrote: Washington has been making greater efforts to impair the rebirth of Cambodia. As mentioned in a statement by U.S. State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will soon meet with the representatives of the reactionary Cambodian groups taking refuge on Thai soil.

This representative of the U.S. Government said that we are ready to discuss with the representatives of the Cambodian reactionary groups the kind of assistance that should be given for these groups to liberate their country. Recently, a subcommittee in charge of Asian and Pacific affairs -- an organ of the House of Representatives' Committee for Foreign Affairs of the U.S. Senate [as heard] -- voiced support for providing $5 million in 1986 to the reactionary groups. It is known that in the past the United States has provided aid, war equipment, weapons, and so forth to these reactionary Cambodian groups through a third country for use in launching offensives against peaceful Cambodian villages. At present, the Reagan government has carried out more activities than ever before, the latest of which clearly indicate that is has begun to interfere directly and openly in the internal affairs of Cambodia -- an independent and sovereign state. By planning to give aid directly and openly to the Cambodian reactionaries and the bloody Pol Pot remnants, Washington is attempting to revive the old regime in Cambodia, worsen the situation in Southeast Asia, and cause a dispute between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN nations, thus enabling it to reopen the bases that it lost long ago.

Judging from what Washington is doing, the U.S. imperialists have not yet learned anything from history. The United States' hostile policy toward the Indochinese countries and its attempts to interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs shows that the United States has not yet learned a lesson from its defeat in Indochina. However, there are some people in the United States with good sense. For example, a U.S. senator who openly opposed aid for the Cambodian bandits pointed out that the United States must realize the bad consequences of its past armed intervention in Asia and that it must not embark on this same path that led to aggression in Vietnam. As clearly pointed out by PRK Deputy Defense Minister Comrade Meas Kroch, the enemies should know that no one can reserve the situation in Cambodia.

DPRK OFFICIALS PROPOSE RESUMING TALKS TO SOUTH

PM071221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Report"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Apr -- As reported by the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, Yi Song-nik, vice foreign trade minister and head of the DPRK delegation at the economic talks with South Korea, submitted proposals today to the South Korean side to resume the talks in Panmunjom on 17 May 1985. The DPRK spokesman pointed out that contacts in this sphere help improve relations between the North and South and the country's peaceful unification.

On the same day Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, proposed to Yu Chung-sun, chairman of the South Korean Red Cross Society, that the eighth round of talks between the two societies should be held in Seoul 28 May.

JAPANESE MILITARY SEEKS TO STRENGTHEN AIR FORCE

LD072048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] The Japanese National Defense Agency has prepared a plan for modernizing and enhancing the striking power of the air force. Our correspondent in Tokyo, Pavel Potapov, reports:

This plan is an integral part of a 5-year program for building up the armed forces which the military department is currently working out. It envisages accelerating the rate of purchasing modern planes and increasing the present number of combat aircraft to 430 units.

F-15 fighters, as well as the latest assault plane created by Japanese millitary designers, make up the core of the accelerated equipping of the air force. Two new bases will be prepared for the deployment of the F-15 fighters. The thing that grabs one's attention is the fact that the National Defense Agency intends to deploy these combat planes primarily on the northernmost island, Hokkaido, near the Soviet Union's border. By 1990, according to press reports, their number here will almost have doubled.

Hiding behind inventions about a Soviet threat, the Japanese generals are pushing the country into a dangerous course of militaristic preparations for confrontation. The prepared plan responds to the ambitions of the top brass, who do not conceal their desire to turn Japan into a powerful military state capable of carrying out protracted combat operations in the Asiatic and Pacific Ocean region.

JAPANESE OPPOSITION TO SDI PARTICIPATION VIEWED

OW080433 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Commentary by Yuriy Afonin: "A Demand for the Times"]

[Text] Voices demanding immediate action to curb the arms race and eliminate the looming threat of nuclear catastrophe are rising and spreading throughout the world. The Japanese democratic forces do not stand aloof from this movement. Over the past 2 years, the number of anitwar organizations, embracing people from all walks of life, has doubled in Japan. Observers think that this is directly linked to the opportunity for Japanese participation in the U.S. nuclear war strategy.

Many Japanese understand well where Japan's participation in the Pentagon's global adventures will take it. According to a poll conducted by ASAHI SHIMBUN in March, 65 percent of the respondents expressed profound fears that Japan might be drawn into a nuclear war. This danger becomes clearer as the United States quickens the pace of the arms race and comes up with one new aggressive strategic plan after another.

One such plan is the star wars program, in which the United States wants Japan to participate. Opposition to this program is ever increasing in Japan. There was an antiwar demonstration in Hiroshima on 21 March, attended by 100,000 people. The participants sent a message to Prime Minister Nakasone, urging him to stop supporting the militarization of space.

Earlier, the Japan Peace Council published a telegram it had sent to U.S. President Reagan, asking him to scrap the space militarization program. In late February, the representatives of the Japan Council of Atomic Bomb Sufferers criticized the Japanese Government's position on the star wars issue.

As you know, at the Japan-U.S. summit meeting in Los Angeles early this year, Prime Minister Nakasone showed understanding of America's "Strategic Defense Initiative," SDI. Noted Japanese social activists are denouncing the space militarization plan. Chairman Kurokawa of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, Sohyo, severely attacked the Japanese Government's decision to support the space weapons development plan and the U.S. star wars program, which, he correctly pointed out, would stand in the way of the Geneva U.S.-USSR negotiations.

The Soviet position on this issue is clear. The Soviet position is that the arms race should not be extended to space under any circumstances.

Japanese opposition parties have expressed their opposition to the star wars program in the Diet. They have pointed out that there is a great possibility that space weapons would be used in starting a thermonuclear war. In this way, they hit at the real objectives of the SDI, which, in fact, has nothing to do with defense, and is aimed at tipping the existing balance of power in favor of the United States.

Dietman Wada of the Komeito said that the U.S. plan would only bring about an increasingly dangerous aggravation of tension and the arms race. JSP [Japanese-Socialist Party] and JCP [Communist Party of Japan] dietmen pointed out in the Diet that the Japanese Government's professed support for peace and disarmament is incompatible with its support for space militarization. [sentence indistinct].

Recently, the Pentagon sent letters to Japan and other allies directly asking them to participate in the implementation of the star wars program. The Japanese have not yet given any clear-cut reply. It will soon become clear how far the Japanese Government will go in taking a responsible attitude to settling an issue which involves the future of the country.

Japanese social organizations are appealing to their government to (?take note of) the fact that the Japanese people see no need for an arms race in space, as they see no need for an arms race on earth.

INDIA'S GANDHI DISCUSSES USSR, U.S., RELATIONS

LD052327 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] London April 5 TASS -- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India spoke highly of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. Speaking in an interview with the London newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, he said that India and the Soviet Union had established very lasting friendship. The USSR, he said, had given India assistance in building its industrial base and supported the Republic in the times most difficult for it. India sets high store by these relations. The two countries have a long history of friendship and cooperation, he stressed.

Touching upon the Indian-American relations, Rajiv Gandhi said that the USA had repeatedly placed India in a very difficult position. At the present time the United States is arming Pakistan and closing eyes to the fact that Islamabad is creating nuclear weapons. The head of the Indian Government expressed the view that Pakistan is close to creating nuclear weapons, or, perhaps, already has them.

Speaking on the stand of the Indian Government on the accident in the city of Bhopal, where toxic gas leakage at the factory of the American "Union Carbide" Corporation killed more than 2,500 people and badly poisoned more than 50 thousand, Rajiv Gandhi said that these events had made India reconsider its policy vis-a-vis the foreign, above all, United States companies. Rajiv Gandhi said that India cannot be satisfied with the situation when foreign companies only make profits. Rajiv Gandhi said that the bosses of the "Union Carbide" are trying to evade responsibility for the Bhopal disaster, getting away with an insignificant compensation and using legalities. The head of the Indian Government said that it was hardly likely that the question of the compensation could be settled with the bosses of "Union Carbide" without examination in court.

COMPARISON OF INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S DEPARTURE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 5 April carries in its Second Edition on page one an unattributed report on Indian Defense Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's departure from Moscow. The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA report, entitled "Narasimha Rao's Departure," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service version published in the 4 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1, revealing the following variation:

Second paragraph, from penultimate line, "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...Soviet Union Petrov, USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; Army General A.M. Mayorov, First Deputy Commander in Chief of the Ground Forces; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District; and Admiral Yu.P. Grishin, Colonel General N.A. Zotov, Lieutenant General G.A. Borisov, and other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among those seeing...(supplying additional passage)

KUZNETSOV SPEECH TO HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM051410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Speech by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 3 April ceremonial session of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Council of Ministers, the Patriotic People's Front National Council, and the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society Board in Budapest to mark the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation]

[Text] First of all, allow me to cordially thank the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungary's Presidential Council and government for inviting a Soviet party and government delegation to the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation and for the opportunity to address you here.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and government, and on behalf of the Soviet people we convey to you participants in the ceremonial meeting and, through you, to all working people in the country ardent congratulations on this great and joyful occasion.

A new era in Hungary's history began 4 decades ago as a result of the victorious offensive of the Soviet Army, which expelled the Hitlerite invaders and their myrmidons from Hungarian soil. Gaining national independence and freedom, the Hungarian people, in a persistent struggle against internal and international reaction, chose for themselves the socialist path of development. They have not retreated from their historic choice!

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Hungarian people have implemented fundamental political and socioeconomic transformations and have scored major successes in building a socialist society. The aspirations of the best representatives of the Hungarian nation and the revolutionary ideas of the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919 have become a reality and have been implemented.

It is appropriate to emphasize that the path traveled by Hungary presents an impressive picture of achievements by the working class, cooperative peasantry, and people's intelligentsia in developing the socialist economy, culture, and science and in ensuring the people's prosperity.

These achievements are the result of selfless labor by the talented Hungarian people and enormous work by their militant vanguard, the MSZMP, headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, outstanding leader of Hungarian Communists and eminent figure in the international communist and workers movement.

Today, on this festive occasion, all Soviet people and our friends and allies all over the world share the legitimate pride of Hungarian working people and wish you wonderful new accomplishments in the cause of socialist building.

Taking advantage of this occasion, I would like to express gratitude for the warm words spoken here and the good wishes addressed to our party and state and the whole Soviet people.

The 13th MSZMP Congress, held a few days ago, set new goals for the country's further advance along the path to developed socialism and expressed the resolve to strengthen the fruitful cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

We wish you success in the implementation of all the planned tasks.

I would like to reiterate here that, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the further deepening of cooperation with the socialist community countries and the comprehensive strengthening of friendship with them is a priority direction of foreign policy. As Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized, our party, loyal to the principles of socialist internationalism, will continue to do everything to expand the fraternal countries' collaboration and consolidate their positions in international affairs.

The last 40 years confirm the effectiveness of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation and of our lasting and unbreakable fraternal alliance. It has consistently embodied the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism. Based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, our relations encompass virtually all spheres of both countries' political, economic, and spiritual life.

There is the reciprocal exchange of experience in party and state work, which helps us move forward faster and resolve more successfully the tasks posed by life.

There is also fruitful and increasingly close cooperation in the economic sphere. It is reflected in the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Hungary through the year 2000. Thus, reliable routes for our joint advance toward the 21st century are already being mapped out. The qualitative growth of Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation and its ascent toward advanced heights are closely linked with the implementation of the decisions made by the CEMA countries' economic summit conference.

Summit meetings make a particularly important contribution to consolidating the unity and cohesion of our fraternal parties and strengthening their collaboration. The accords reached at these meetings define the basic guidelines for further developing and intensifying cooperation. They are the key basis for uniting our efforts in resolving the tasks facing our countries.

Soon the peoples of the Soviet Union, Hungary, and the other socialist countries, together with all progressive mankind, will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism and the end of World War II.

The path to victory was hard, particularly so for our people -- after all, 140,000 Soviet soldiers died in Hungary alone. Today we pay tribute to their bright memory, to the memory of the Hungarian patriots and all who fell in the struggle for the peoples' freedom and happiness.

For the Soviet Union, the last war was a war of liberation, a just war. Inflicting a crushing defeat on the enemy and breaking the back of the fascist war machine, our people and their Armed Forces, under the Communist Party's leadership, upheld the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland and defended the cause of October. The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War revealed the advantages of socialism in their entirety and confirmed the mighty vitality of the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

At the same time, the defeat of Hitlerism had a profound effect on the entire progress of world development. Favorable conditions were created for the working masses' struggle for their social and national liberation. The world socialist system emerged and is developing successfully, and fundamentally new relations, free from exploitation and national oppression, are being established in the international arena.

The socialist community today is a most influential political factor in our time and the main bulwark of the forces of peace and progress on earth. The very fact that for 40 years now our peoples have lived beneath peaceful skies is primarily to the credit -- one might say the historical credit -- of the socialist community.

The fraternal countries' active cooperation within the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA, their cohesion and unity, and the close coordination of their actions in international and other affairs augment the might and prestige of world socialism.

This assumes special significance in today's international situation, which has deteriorated sharply as a result of the adventurist and militarist policy of U.S. ruling circles and their NATO allies. They are fanning dangerous hotbeds of conflict everywhere in the world; having launched an unprecedently large arms race on earth, they are now striving to extend it into space.

Revanchist forces are raising their heads again. Grist is also being added to their mill by high-ranking figures in the West, including the United States, who are attempting to discredit the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, thus encroaching on the reliable and unshakable foundations of the postwar peace settlement in Europe, and not just in Europe.

The imperialists make no secret of their plans to attain military superiority with a view to dictating their will to the Soviet Union, the other community countries, and all mankind. Essentially, a "crusade" has been proclaimed against socialism as a social system.

Nevertheless, all these plans, just like the various sorry concepts of "frontal attacks" on socialism or a "differentiated approach" toward its individual links, are doomed to failure. The socialist community stands like an invincible monolith in the path of perfidious schemes by the forces of imperialism and reaction!

The peaceful life and creative labor of peoples in the socialist community countries are reliably protected by the Warsaw Pact. For 30 years now, it has served as an effective instrument for ensuring their security, jointly elaborating and implementing a peace-loving foreign policy course, and safeguarding and strengthening peace on earth.

Under conditions where the NATO aggressive imperialist bloc is stubbornly whipping up international tension, it is our common duty to continue tirelessly to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal alliance of socialist states. The fact that all the Warsaw Pact's members have spoken out in favor of extending its term is an important factor according with this lofty goal.

The lessons of the victory over fascism have a lasting significance. The main lesson is that the struggle against war must be waged before it begins.

The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, consistently advocates curbing the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The collective efforts of our states, which have put forward a large-scale program of specific peace initiatives over the last few years, are directed toward solving these major tasks.

The coordinated peace-loving course of the socialist community countries is also consistently and convincingly displayed in the principled line guiding our country at the new Soviet-U.S. talks on the entire complex of nuclear and space weapons which started recently in Geneva. The Soviet approach, as always in the past, is developed in the light of [stroitsya s uchetom] the security interests of our friends and allies.

The Soviet Union acts at the talks with serious and honest intentions aimed at attaining weighty practical results. If the United States displays a constructive approach toward the talks on the basis of unconditional observance of the principle of equality and equal security, this will make it possible to take a big step along the path of solving the fundamental problems of our times. The world public and all who hold dear the interests of peace expect this of Washington.

The Soviet Union is at an important stage of its historical development -- the improvement of developed socialism. This improvement includes a complex of fundamental measures -- implementing a decisive turnaround in the economy toward the intensive path of development, accelerating scientific and technical progress, achieving higher labor productivity, and on this basis consistently raising the people's living standards. Today it is a question of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and improving all aspects of society's life. The party deems it one of its fundamental tasks to further strengthen socialist democracy and enhance the creative activeness of the masses.

Our party and the whole Soviet people, in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and labor and social activeness, are preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be particularly significant for the country's life. It will adopt a new edition of the party program and will define the main line of our development for the long-term future.

Soviet people express unanimous approval of the continuity in the implementation of the CPSU's tested Leninist course. This was firmly emphasized at the Central Committee March Plenum.

I would like to note with great satisfaction that the plenum decisions encountered total support in Hungary and in all the fraternal countries.

We are convinced that, as before, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and the other socialist community countries will even more closely unite their efforts in the struggle for our common goals, for the prevention of a new world war, and for the preservation of life on earth.

Unity is strength. The topicality of this time-tested slogan of the workers movement today is more obvious than ever before.

In conclusion, allow me once more to congratulate you cordially and with all my heart on the holiday. We wish you great successes in implementing the 13th MSZMP Congress decision and in building a developed socialist society.

Long live socialist Hungary and its working class, working peasantry, and people's intelligentsia!

Long live the MSZMP, militant vanguard of the Hungarian working people!

May the eternal and unbreakable friendship and fraternal cooperation of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples flourish!

May the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries strengthen!

Long live peace and socialism!

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS HUNGARIAN LIBERATION JUBILEE

PM061420 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] The friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and Hungary correspond to the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples and successfully serve the cause of the socialist community's unity and cohesion. This was emphasized at a 3 April ceremonial meeting of Moscow working people to mark the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

The presidium included V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Gorkom; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of several ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations. Also present was a delegation from the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Society Chairman A. Apro.

The main speaker -- F.T. Yermash, chairman of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society Central Board and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography -- stressed that Soviet people, together with the fraternal Hungarian people, are widely celebrating the anniversary of Hungary's liberation as Hungary's most important holiday, a symbol of its freedom, national independence, and creation.

From the vantage point of 4 glorious past decades, he said, we can perceive even more clearly and tangibly the significance of the April days in 1945 when the heroic Soviet Army, completing the expulsion of Hitler's troops from Hungary's territory in fierce battles, brought to its working people liberation from fascist oppression and a peaceful life. This was a historic turning point in the country's destiny; a new power -- working people's power -- was born. The building of the new socialist society began.

Modern Hungary is a developed industrial-agrarian state possessing considerable economic potential and advanced technology, science, and culture.

Hungary, the speaker declared, is an active member of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA, plays an important role in international life, and fruitfully participates in the solution of urgent international problems and in the strengthening of European and universal peace.

Hungary's Ambassador to the USSR S. Rajnai noted that the fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the MSZMP and the CPSU and between Hungary and the USSR are an important guarantee of successes in the Hungarian people's creative activity. The working people of People's Hungary gratefully honor the memory of Soviet soldiers who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism for the sake of their motherland's liberation.

The speaker declared that the 13th MSZMP Congress decisions, expressing the true interests of the Hungarian people, will help strengthen socialist society and will give a new boost to the acceleration of the processes of the country's economic and social development.

People's Hungary, the ambassador stressed, actively supports the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy which, in today's complex international situation, is aimed at ending the arms race and strengthening peace.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR HUNGARIANS

PM061418 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Developing Cultural Ties"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Culture organized a reception in honor of the participants in the Festival of [Hungarian] Culture.

The reception was attended by P.N. Demichev; V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and workers in literature and the arts. The delegation headed by B. Kopeczi was also present.

HUNGARY'S KADAR WRITES ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

PM061910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 85 First Edition pp 4-5

[Article by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP: "40 Years of Free Hungary"]

[Text] Budapest -- Some 4 decades have passed since the advancing Soviet Army liberated Hungary and drove the occupying German fascist troops and their Hungarian henchmen out of the country. During the final phase of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War, the war became a liberation war for the peoples of Europe, including the Hungarian people.

As a result of the Soviet Army's victorious battles in Hungary, the merciless counter-revolutionary regime that saddled our people with the intervention of the entente which crushed the Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1919 was also destroyed. This counter-revolutionary regime, disdainful of the nation's interests and despite the Soviet Government's warnings, involved the country in an unjust war on the side of Hitlerite Germany, thereby subjecting the Hungarian people to deadly danger.

The liberation saw the embodiment of dreams, aspirations, the brightest of hopes, and the program of our nation's best representatives -- the country again gained sovereignty and the people were able to take the shaping of their destiny into their own hands. This is why 4 April -- the day of the country's complete liberation -- has become our greatest national holiday.

We will never forget this historic turning point. The Hungarian people think with profound gratitude of the Soviet Union and of the great Soviet people who withstood the greatest difficulties in the antifascist war and suffered the greatest casualties for the sake of victory. We revere the memory of the heroic Soviet servicemen who struck the fatal blow against Hitlerite fascism and thereby saved mankind from an unthinkably grave tragedy.

During World War II, which was unleashed by the Hitlerites, the need to remove the fascist danger threatening all mankind led to the establishment of cooperation between countries with different social systems and the formation of an antifascist coalition. The shameless enemies of the Soviet Union and social progress and imperialist circles interested in building up arms are today unwilling to recall the world historic role of the antifascist coalition which routed the fascist forces. Falsifying historical facts, they strive to belittle the Soviet Union's decisive role in the victory and distort the essence of the agreements concluded during the war.

However, these agreements were made possible by the rout of Hitlerite fascism and at the same time enabled the peoples who had liberated themselves from fascist dominion -- including the Hungarian people -- to choose their path of sociopolitical development themselves.

The Hungarian people, as events confirm, were willing and able to exploit this historic opportunity. Back in October 1944 organs of people's democracy -- the national committee -- began to be created in the liberated regions of the country. After 25 years underground, the Hungarian Communsit Party announced in Szeged its program for Hungary's rebirth, a program of national cohesion. At the beginning of December the Hungarian National Independence Front was formed with the participation of left-wing antifascist parties and figures. A session of the Provisional National Assembly, at which all antifascist democratic forces were represented, was held 21 December in Debrecen. Hungary's new constitutional institution, fulfilling the people's will, laid the foundations for a new, democratic Hungarian state, formed the provisional government, declared war on Hitlerite Germans, and adopted a law on radical land reform in March.

Thus, 4 April 1945 -- the day of complete liberation -- was celebrated by an already reborn, free, and democratic country and a people with faith in its future.

Through their deeds, the Hungarian people perpetuated this turning point in recent history. Their supreme creation is socialist Hungary -- the free motherland of worker creators -- in which their creative plans and peaceful hopes are implemented.

A new era in our people's history began 40 years ago. The outstandingly important stages in the building of the socialist social system were the country's restoration, the achievement and strengthening of the people's power, the transfer of production facilities to public ownership, the implementation of a planned economy, the extensive development of industry, the socialist transformation of agriculture, and the improvement of the management of the national economy.

Compared with the prewar years, production in People's Hungary has increased almost 1,400 percent and consumption 250 percent. Hungary has become an industrial country with a developed agriculture. Our great achievements are full employment, a high standard of national welfare and medical services, and an increased standard of citizens' general, political, and vocational education. There has been a radical change in people's way of life and their material and social conditions have improved. A democratic social and political system has been formed with social ownership of the means of production at its foundation and the firm alliance between the working class and the cooperativized peasantry as its most important political base.

The country's international position has changed as a consequence of successes in socialist building. The formation of the Hungarian People's Republic made it possible to develop friendship and cooperation with other countries and peoples. The former Hungary of the aristocracy disappeared from the international arena forever and was replaced by a country which, serving the people's most vital interests, entered into alliance with the socialist countries, stated its solidarity with national liberation movements, and established relations of equal partnership with capitalist states. As a result of its fundamentally firm and consistent foreign policy, our motherland is now an active factor in international life and a loyal fighter for peace, friendship, and the cause of socialism.

The road to the present day was long and sometimes very difficult. In 1945 the people had inherited postwar devastation and a capitalist country burdened with considerable vestiges of feudalism.

It was necessary to eliminate the devastation, restore the country, and also make good the historic failures of bourgeois development which had left many tasks unresolved. We did not have sufficient experience, enthusiasm sometimes "got the better of us," and we made mistakes; we deviated from the Leninist path and paid a heavy price for it, but we continued despite the obstacles and overcame the difficulties.

From the very start the Communists, who, even after the severe tribulations of 25 years underground entered the arena of political life full of vigor and with a clear program and good organization, comprised the front ranks of fighters for social and political transformations. Now, looking back at the past 4 decades, we can say that our party has become the people's party. The Communist Party became the party responsible for the destiny of all Hungary because in the years after liberation it was the leading and dynamic force of national rebirth and managed to rally and unite the nation's creative and progressive forces to build a socialist society; and today it too points the way forward and gives relevant answers to life's new questions.

Our party realizes that it has a great historic responsibility to the Hungarian people and the international workers movement for building socialism in Hungary. It sees the main demand in carrying out its mission is pursuing a Marxist-Leninist policy that reflects the interests of the people and the nation, serves them, and takes account of the real situation in society and implementing its leading role on that basis. The party proceeds on the basis that a socialist society can only be built by the entire people. That is why the constant strengthening of ties with the masses is a fundamentally principled political question for our party.

We are convinced that Marxism-Leninism is an eternally vital theory and the most important weapon in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. Our party is indebted for its successes above all to the fact that it strives for the creative application of the teachings of scientific socialism and the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, follows the Leninist path, and is unshakable on principled questions but flexible in its practical activity.

The MSZMP is a party of patriots and internationalists. In line with this, it takes full account of Marxist-Leninist teaching and the general laws of socialist building on the one hand and the historical experience of its working class and people, the conditions of an individual country, and national features on the other. We strive to learn from fraternal parties and attach particularly great importance to the experience of the CPSU, which provides permanent lessons of victorious socialist revolution and almost 7 decades of creative labor.

On the 40th anniversary of our liberation, we can say that the socialist social system and the working people's power are firm in our country. The nation's socialist unity is strong and the domestic political situation is stable. Our people live in conditions of peace and security and support party policy.

Last year the Hungarian national economy showed itself to be firm and stable, even though we were forced to resolve more difficult and complex tasks than in previous years. Extensive sources of economic growth have been exhausted and external economic conditions have also been complicated because of changes in the world economy. The necessary transformation of the structure of production is proving sluggish, lags have been noted in the practical application of scientific achievements, management efficiency is lower than what is possible and necessary -- all this also reflects the weakness of our work.

We are now working to bring to light and utilize the vast political and economic resources inherent in the socialist system by working persistently in all spheres of social life.

Economic development is the key question of all our creative labor. Our aim is to create the material base for tangible increases in living standards, improvements in living conditions, and fuller implementation of social justice by increasing economic productivity and revitalizing economic development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan which starts next year.

One of the means of achieving our economic goals is to develop the economic management system. The study and application of more effective methods in the socialist planned economy are on the agenda in our country, as in the other fraternal countries. Economic policy is aimed at ensuring that the socialist planned economy, based on public ownership of the means of production and taking account of controllable commodity, monetary, and market relations, promotes the building of a socialist society and the achievement of fundamental socioeconomic goals to the fullest extent.

We believe that the goals we have set ourselves are realistic and are confident that we will achieve them. First and foremost we count on our people's unanimity and labor. The fact that we are able to create by relying on cooperation with the socialist countries inspires us with confidence. The most important foreign bulwark of our development is the extensive economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. That is why we are especially gratified that recent meetings between the leaders of our parties and governments have reaffirmed the common decision to continue to expand and strengthen our ties in all economic spheres. We also want to expand economic cooperation still further with the other socialist countries. We are actively participating in implementing the program adopted in 1984 at the CEMA countries' summit, showing initiative in the creation of new forms and methods of cooperation [passage illegible] effective management a task of particular importance is the strengthening of the socialist nature of sociopolitical relations. Here we are continuing to step up socialist democracy in all spheres of social and state life, worker collectives, social organizations, and neighborhoods. Our aim is to ensure that the broadest possible range of working people is included in the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of sociopolitical decisions.

We are doing our work in a tense international situation. The main reason for the intensification of international tension lies in the fact that imperialist circles in the United States and the other leading NATO countries are striving to achieve superiority by building up arms and are trying to disrupt the military equilibrium prevailing between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. Through economic pressure, military threats, and violence, imperialism interferes in the internal affairs of the peoples of other countries and gives direct support to the enemies of national independence and social progress.

Certain imperialist circles have learned nothing from history. However, their plans are impossible to implement since there is no suffering that the peoples would not undergo for the sake of their freedom. Over the last 40 years, socialism has turned into a world system and has put down deep roots in many countries, including ours -- Hungary -- which nobody is capable of uprooting. Great influence is also exerted on the shaping of the international correlation of forces by the developing countries' struggle which they are conducting for political and economic independence [passage illegible]

Hungarian Communists and our country's working people, despite the unfavorable international trends that have intensified in recent years, are confident that there is a possiblity to avert the danger threatening mankind. We see the most important guarantee of that in the might and consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. Even in the tense world situation, we can be sure that the socialist countries, the people's masses advocating peace, and realistically minded bourgeois politicians are making a return to detente possible by joint efforts.

The central task lies in maintaining the military equilibrium of forces, which is the main guarantee for peace in Europe and in the world. The socialist community countries are making great efforts to improve in practice the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Our people assess highly and support the Soviet Union's initiatives in this direction, which convincingly confirm that the Soviet Union is an unshakable supporter of peace, intends to resolve the complex world issues of the day through talks, and is striving for an accord which, as M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed, "will help everyone to progress toward the desired goal -- the complete destruction and prohibition forever of nuclear weapons and the complete removal of the threat of nuclear war."

The socialist countries are assuming a realistic and constructive position at the disarmament talks. At the Stockholm conference, they are striving to maintain the process of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and also want to give a boost to the Vienna talks with new proposals. The goal which we are setting ourselves reflects the interests of all mankind: equal security at the lowest level of arms and progress along the road to complete disarmament.

We are following with great expectations the Geneva talks between representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States, whose agenda features the most serious problem of our time -- ending the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing it in space. The Soviet Union, as its initiatives, decisions, and concrete steps confirm, supports equal and honest talks which take account of the interests of all sides; it does not strive for unilateral advantages but wants to achieve a mutually acceptable accord.

On all main questions in the arena of the international struggle we act as a loyal ally of the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries. We are striving to further strengthen our cohesion with all the socialist countries.

The simultaneous dissolution of military-political alliances is also an effective goal for Hungary. However, we believe that in the present-day international political situation, because of the NATO bloc's aggressive policy it is necessary not only to maintain the Warsaw Pact organization -- which has been guaranteeing the socialist countries' security for 30 years now -- but to increase the coordination between the member-states' defense and foreign policy efforts. For our part we will do everything in the interests of this.

In preparing for the 13th MSZMP Congress, we left nobody in any doubt as to the main principles of our foreign policy. The 40 years of the country's free socialist development are indissolubly linked with the fact that over these 4 decades Hungary has been a loyal ally of the USSR and our people true friends of the Soviet people. From the very first moment of liberation, we have been linked by everyday effective and heartfelt friendship. Our party will do everything in the interests of ensuring that this friendship continues to strengthen.

The 13th MSZMP Congress that has just been held stated that in accordance with the decisions adopted by the 12th congress and as a result of our people's work, we have taken a step forward along the path of social progress. In our opinion, the congress successfully carried out work of great importance to our country. It reaffirmed our party's main political course and set the goal of steadily continuing to build socialism. The congress was able to state with satisfaction and confidence that our plans are not built on sand but on the solid political and economic foundations which the Hungarian people have laid over the 40 years since liberation.

We know full well that we are faced with implementing the goals outlined by the 13th congress, but this is not our affair alone. Hungary is a small country but it is a member of the great community of socialist states and our party is an organic part of the international communist and workers movement. This means that if we successfully resolve the national tasks of socialist building the international socialist cause will thereby be strengthened. Equally, the strengthening of socialism on a global scale is the most reliable support for creative work in our country. Hungarian Communists and working people will continue to want to work to ensure that the successes of socialist building in Hungary serve equally to boost our people and to promote the universal cause of socialist progress, socialism, and peace.

LAZAR ARTICLE ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

PM071344 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, under the rubric "4 April Is the 40th Anniversary of Hungary's Liberation": "Along the Path Begun in Forty-Five"]

[Excerpt] Budapest -- From the very moment of Hungary's liberation the key factor in all the successes achieved in socialist building was the friendship with the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people. This friendship has deep historical roots. People in Hungary are proud of the fact that -- under the banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- almost 100,000 Hungarian internationalists fought in the battles of the civil war on the side of their Soviet brothers, defending the young Soviet power with weapon in hand. Our friendship strengthened and flourished in full measure following Hungary's liberation. The recently held 13th MSZMP Congress voiced our people's feelings when it reiterated its commitment to unbreakable Hungarian-Soviet friendship and stressed that the development of multifaceted fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union, imbued with the spirit of internationalism and cooperation, is among our prime national interests.

The fruitful cooperation between the two sides today embraces all spheres of science and culture, literally all spheres of life, and plays a determining role in our economy. The current makeup of Hungarian industry and agriculture and their technical standard have basically become possible thanks to the industrial installations built with Soviet assistance and the scientific and technical knowledge and experience used over the decades. The more than 30 bilateral agreements on specialization and production sharing that we have concluded with Soviet friends and partners, and also those agreements that are in the making, define the development of our ties for the long term. An important confidence factor for the Hungarian national economy is the fact that the Soviet Union accounts for one-third of the country's entire foreign trade turnover.

Imports from the USSR of advanced technologies, energy sources, raw materials, means of transport, and industrial consumer goods play an invaluable role in satisfying the needs of our economy and population. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is the major purchaser of many types of Hungarian industrial and agricultural products -- buses, medical supplies, plant protection agents, clothing, and food goods. The fact that this year the volume of trade turnover between the two countries amounts to R9 billion is eloquent evidence of the scale of our trade ties. We are sincerely interested in ensuring that in the upcoming 5-year plan Hungarian-Soviet cooperation is expanded and enriched further with new forms and traits for the good of our countries and our peoples.

Taking note of the level reached by the country and assessing its needs and potential, the 13th MSZMP Congress has set a crucial task for the coming years: to accelerate the shift onto the path of intensive development by strengthening the socialist features of our society, fully developing the people's creative forces, and improving planning practice and the management system. It is only in this way, only by improving efficiency and modernizing production, that we will be able to achieve the set goals: to neutralize the unfavorable consequences for the Hungarian national economy of developments in the world economy, to strengthen its balanced nature, and to create the necessary material basis to boost living standards and improve the population's living conditions. As before, we attach a key role in the implementation of our plans to active participation in the activity of CEMA and in socialist integration. We attach just as much importance to the development of bilateral ties with fraternal countries, primarily to the further expansion of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

We are acutely aware that an indispensable condition for solving the tasks facing the country is the maintenance of lasting peace. We are firmly convinced that, despite the intrigues of extremist imperialist circles, there are opportunities to eliminate the war danger threatening mankind. The chief guarantee of this is the might and policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community -- a policy consistently aimed at maintaining peace -- and the cohesion of all peace-loving forces on the planet. As for Hungary, we will do everything in our power to promote the strengthening of our alliance system, our common defense organization, the cohesion of the Warsaw Pact states, and the attainment of our foreign policy goals. We are invariably in solidarity with the peoples of the developing countries and support the struggle of the world's democratic and progressive forces.

Today, despite the concerns and problems that exist, our people live and work in conditions worthy of man. In the country the power of the working class is firm, the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party is being implemented in full measure, and socialist national unity is becoming increasingly monolithic in the struggle for common goals. The tasks facing us are complex and crucial, but we look to the future with confidence because our people are talented and industrious, have true friends and allies, and rely on the invaluable advantages provided by the socialist system and our cooperation.

On 4 April, the important anniversary, we wholeheartedly wish our Soviet friends under the leadership of the CPSU new successes in improving the Soviet people's well-being and the might of their motherland and in serving the ideals of socialism and peace throughout the world.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 9-10 APR

LD061529 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 6 TASS — Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek will pay a visit to the Soviet Union on April 9-10 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

FINNISH PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON USSR RELATIONS

PM051854 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto by NOVOSTI political observer Spartak Beglov: "On a Firm Foundation" — first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] The 37th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance is 6 April. In regard to this memorable occasion, Finland's President Mauno Koivisto agreed to answer questions from NOVOSTI political observer S. Beglov. Here is the text of the interview.

[Beglov] What, in your opinion, are the major results from the experience of Soviet-Finnish relations in the light of the forthcoming 37th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between our countries?

[Koivisto] The Finnish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance provided a lasting solution to the problem of both countries' mutual security. By ensuring Finland's security and the inviolability of the USSR's northwest borders, the treaty put an end to all kinds of speculation concerning Finnish-Soviet relations and thus exerted a positive influence on stability and the preservation of peaceful conditions in the continent's north, and thereby in Europe as a whole.

As a result of this far-sighted solution, relations between Finland and the Soviet Union became a model of relations between two neighboring countries. They are not affected either by changes in the international climate or by fluctuations in the political situation. The mutual trust based on the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance accords in the best possible fashion with the fundamental interests of both countries and peoples. For example, the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen" line, which Finland consistently continues to follow in its foreign policy, enjoys the Finnish people's firm and constant support.

Cooperation between our countries covers virtually all aspects of human activity. It develops on the broad basis provided by the treaty. The further development of this cooperation is the constant concern of our countries' representatives. The prospects of Finnish-Soviet relations have been reliably ensured.

As the main outcome of this development, it can be noted that, despite different social systems and differences in size and historical experience, countries can build their mutual relations on a firm foundation and along the tracks of friendship, mutual respect, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

[Beglov] Which, in your view, are the most significant and most interesting events that mark this cooperation at present?

[Koivisto] My official visit to the USSR took place in June 1983, and during that visit the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was extended for another 20 years.

Last fall our countries marked the 40th anniversary of the armistice between Finland and the USSR, which marked the beginning of the new trend in their relations. Having mentioned the most important events in Finnish-Soviet cooperation in the period of my Presidency, I would also like to stress that relations between our countries constitute a dynamic process that requires daily concern and diligence.

I attach great significance to my recent meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Significant projects are being implemented in various spheres of our cooperation. Many new forms of cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, are coming to fruition. Work is currently in progress to improve and extend the long-term economic cooperation program until the end of the year 2000. A qualitatively new factor has been added to the traditional forms of our trade -- production sharing, which, proceeding from the interests of both countries, is perceived as the basic link in the further development of economic ties.

[Beglov] How does Finland, as a non-nuclear country, see its contribution to the elimination of the nuclear threat to the world? Are there, in your view, any positive developments on the question of implementing Finland's idea of creating a nuclear-free northern Europe?

[Koivisto] Finland considers that nuclear disarmament is the most urgent and most important task of the entire world community. Responsibility for the preservation of peace in our planet and for nuclear disarmament rests with the nuclear powers. At the same time, however, it is the right and duty of all states to participate in the work to help the cause of disarmament. Finland makes an active contribution to this work at all international forums in which it participates. Our country is particularly interested in measures which would help strengthen the security of nuclear-free states.

The main goal of Finland's foreign policy has been and will remain the effort to confirm the existing nuclear-free situation in northern Europe by means of binding international agreements. In my view, broad mutual understanding prevails in the Nordic countries as regards the importance of nuclear-free status. But views on the need to confirm the nuclear-free status differ. Finland will, as before, continue its efforts for the sake of creating a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe.

[Beglov] In the light of the forthcoming 10th CSCE anniversary, it would be interesting to have your opinion on what is needed to ensure that the Helsinki Final Act serves even more effectively the cause of strengthening peace in our continent and all over the world.

[Koivisto] The Helsinki Conference Final Act, despite the complications that have occurred in international relations during the last decade, has in no way lost its significance. As before, it remains a unique political declaration on cooperation in which the 35 participating states expressed their desire to solve the questions of security in cooperation in Europe by peaceful means and on the basis of the principles of equality and consideration of one another's interests.

Each member-country of the Helsinki conference can best help the strengthening of the cause of peace and development of cooperation in our continent along the tracks of the all-European process by fully implementing the Final Act provisions.

ARKHIPOV ATTENDS FINNISH TREATY ANNIVERSARY FETE

PM061419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] Finnish ambassador to the USSR A. Karhila gave a reception 3 April to mark the 37th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Finland and the USSR.

The reception was attended by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; leaders of several ministries and departments; representatives of soviet and public organizations; and a delegation of the "Finland-Soviet Union" society headed by M. Puhakka, second minister of social affairs and health.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON DIVISIONS WITHIN PCE

PM071229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Situation in the Spanish Communist Party"]

[Text] Madrid, 3 Apr -- The Spanish Communist Party (PCE) has held a national conference here. It was not attended by representatives of the Madrid, Valencia, Basque Country, Galicia, and Canary Islands regional organizations that support S. Carrillo, the party's former secretary general.

PCE Secretary General Gerardo Iglesias delivered a report. The report's central thesis was the need to unite left-wing forces in view of the upcoming parliamentary elections in 1986. Iglesias' plan is for this process to include, as well as the PCE, those who are "to the left" of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE).

At the same time S. Carrillo and around 20 of his prominent supporters, including members of the PCE Central Committee, held a press conference during which they put forward the idea of creating a "platform of unity for all Spanish Communists" in response to G. Iglesias' idea about "uniting left-wing forces." At the press conference S. Carrillo stated that the national party conference is attended by representatives of only one-half of the party's regional organizations. The purpose of the conference, he said, is to "approve the split in the party," since the present PCE leadership already has a "complete plan" for the split. The idea of uniting left-wing forces depends on a split in the party and presupposes a total change in the PCE platform and the creation of an essentially new party.

A few hours after the press conference there were extraordinary meetings of the party Executive Committee and the Central Committee where it was decided to expel Carrillo's supporters from leading party bodies. Moreover, Carrillo was removed from the post of Communist Party spokesman in the mixed group of the Spanish parliament's Congress of Deputies. The Central Committee decision was approved at the party conference.

FURTHER ON IRANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER'S VISIT

Visit Linked to Missiles

LD051657 Kuwait KUNA in English 1501 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 5 (KUNA) -- Iran will ask the Soviet Union's interference with Iraq so as not to use Soviet-made long range missiles in bombing Iranian cities, according to well informed sources here Friday.

The sources said that the request will be tabled during projected talks here between visiting Iranian delegation headed by Assistant Foreign Minister Kazempur-Ardabili who arrived in Moscow earlier in the day.

An official announcement declared that Ardabili has arrived here according to previous agreement between the two parties but did not refer to expected topics of discourse.

The sources noted in this respect that the Soviet Union has moved on the diplomatic level in the Iraq-Iran war for the first time when it asked a number of Arab countries, possessing Soviet weapons, whether they supplied Iran with long range Soviet-made rockets.

Officials from a number of Arab capitals will soon visit Moscow to explain their countries' stands toward the Iraq-Iran war and the Soviet missiles supplied to Tehran, the sources, who wished to remain unidentified, added.

Meeting With Gromyko

LD051415 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS - Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, has received today an Iranian delegation, led by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili, that has arrived in Moscow.

Issues pertaining to Soviet-Iranian relations and some other problems, which are of mutual interest for the Soviet Union and for the Islamic Republic of Iran, were touched upon, in terms of principles, in the course of the conversation.

In discussing issues pertaining to the Iran-Iraq war, Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union resolutely comes out for a speediest end to the conflict and transition to political methods of resolving the disputable issues between Iran and Iraq. This would meet the interests of the peoples of both countries and the broad interests of peace.

The Iranian delegation set forth the known stand of the Iranian Government on the terms of ending the war.

Economic Ministers To Meet

LD062240 Tehran IRNA in English 2020 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 6, IRNA -- The Islamic Republic and the Soviet Union have agreed to a meeting of their economics ministers in June for talks on the expansion of economic relations.

The agreement was reached in a meeting Saturday between Iran's visiting Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili and the head of the Soviet Union's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Sergeychik.

They agreed to hold a meeting of experts of the joint economic commission in Moscow in mid May to prepare the preliminaries for the meeting of the two countries' economics ministers in June.

Ardabili arrived in Moscow on Friday and held two hours of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Ardabili voiced Iran's unaltered stance on the Iraqi imposed war and discussed bilateral relations.

In today's 1 and 1/2 hour talks with the Soviet economic official, Ardabili expressed satisfaction on economic projects already implemented in Iran with the help of the Soviet Union. He said they played an important roie in Iran's economic growth. Bilateral trade is expected to reach dlrs 2 billion in the current year, he said.

The Soviet official said his government was satisfied at the expansion of relations and cooperation between the two neighboring countries. He said the Soviet Union had cooperated in implmenting some 112 economic and industrial projects in Iran, and discussed ways to complete other joint projects underway in Iran.

Ardabili, who is heading a high-ranking economic and political delegation, is expected to end his visit to Moscow today.

Departs 6 Apr

LD061156 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 6 TASS -- A delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili left the Soviet Union today after a brief visit here.

MILITARY COUP, SITUATION IN SUDAN REPORTED

TASS Correspondent Report

LD061851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] TASS correspondent Ratmir Orestov reports: The Army took over in the Sudan today, Cairo radio reported. The coup was led by Colonel-General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dahab, defense minister and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, who announced the transfer of power to the military "for an interim period."

In an address to the nation, the MENA news agency reports, he stated that the Armed Forces had taken power in connection with the tense situation which had come about in the country and the political crisis which had arisen.

A report from the Sudanese news agency SUNA circulated here said that the Sudanese Constitution had been suspended; a state of emergency declared in the country; its borders and airspace closed; President Ja'far Numayri, the vice presidents, and ministers and ministers of state relieved of their duties; the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union and its organizations dissolved; and the National Parliament and local government bodies disbanded.

As has already been reported, mass protest demonstrations against the antipeople course followed by the Sudanese regime had been held in Khartoum for 1 week. They were the result of Sudanese authorities' decision to sharply increase prices of essential goods, a decision which was made at the IMF's insistence. Numayri, who urgently cut short his visit to the United States, arrived in Cairo today where he met Egyptian President Mubarak.

Return to Normal Seen

LD081024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 8 Apr 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] Judging by reports by foreign mass media correspondents from Khartoum and Cairo the situation in the Sudan, where the Army seized power on 6 April, is returning to normal. Life there is gradually resuming its normal course. Many workers and office staff have responded to the call by the Armed Forces high command to return to their places of work. As has already been reported, Sudan's new leadership has stated its intention to improve relations with a number of countries, primarily with its neighbors. A communique broadcast on the national radio confirmed the country's adherence to the UN Charter, to the Arab League, the OAU Charter, and the Nonaligned Movement. According to their statement, within their own state the Sudanese military leaders intend to democratize public life and seek national unity and a settlement of the armed conflict that has broken out in the south of the Sudan through talks. A number of measures are also envisaged to restore the country's economy, which will make it possible to ease the difficult condition of millions of Sudanese to some extent. A brief factual note: The Sudan -- whose territory extends over about 2.5 million square km -- has a population of more than 22 million. It has borders with eight states: Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, the Central African Republic, Chad, and Libya. From the end of the last century to 1924, Sudan was ruled by an Anglo-Egyptian condominium. When Egyptian forces left the country, it remained essentially a British colony until it acquired independence on 1 January 1956. After the declaration of the Republic, limited reforms were carried out in the Sudan. To this day, however, this state remains predominantly agrarian, with poorly developed industry.

Coup Leader on U.S. Ties

LD081217 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo April 8 TASS -- According to reports coming in, vice-presidents and ministers of the overthrown government and leaders of the dissolved Sudanese Socialist Union have been arrested in Sudan. An announcement was made on the closure of the State Security Department and a communique of the High Military Command of Sudan points out that at present weapons and documents of the security service are being seized. The Army Command will exercise authority over the operations of a new security service to be called the National Security Board. Students and lawyers arrested for protests against the Numayri regime have been released from prison in Khartoum.

Washington April 8 TASS -- According to a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State, the commander-in-chief of the People's Armed Forces of Sudan, Colonel General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, who leads the coup, invited the U.S. charge d'affaires in Khartoum and expressed interest in continued good relations with the United States and also offered gratitude for Washington's aid during the past few years.

LEBANON'S KARAMI 'GRATEFUL' FOR USSR SUPPORT

LD052021 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In an interview with our special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, Rashid Karami, prime minister of the Lebanese Republic stated the following:

[Begin Rashid Karami recording in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation read by Seyful-Mulyukov] Our country is experiencing a critical time. Having committed aggression against Lebanon, Israel occupied a considerable part of its territory. In the south, Israeli troops are resorting to barbaric actions. The iron-fist policy being pursued by them is directed against the civilian population. The invaders are killing innocent old men, women, and children; they are destroying villages, schools, hospitals. This criminal policy, is pursuing a concrete aim:

First, Israel is seeking to keep the border areas of Lebanon under its control and to exploit its natural resources.

Second, it is trying to divide Lebanon and stirring up quarrels among various Lebanese communities and groupings for this purpose.

However, the heroic resistance of our people's patriotic forces has forced Tel Aviv to announce the withdrawal in stages of its troops from south Lebanon. With every passing day, the Israeli aggressors' losses are growing. All this is evidence that Israel is suffering a military-political defeat in the Lebanon and is applying fascist methods in its impotent anger.

The Lebanese Government is fighting for the liquidation of the Israeli occupation and for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invaders' troops from the whole of our territory.

The tense situation in southern Lebanon was examined at the UN Security Council recently. The overwhelming majority of states sharply condemned the Israeli interventionists' brigandage and supported Lebanon's legitimate demands. However, the United States, which is protecting the aggressors, vetoed the draft resolution. The people and the Government of Lebanon are grateful to all friendly states, in particular, to the Soviet Union, for their support of our just struggle. During my recent conversations in Moscow with the Soviet leadership the USSR's consistent position in defense of the independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of the Lebanese Republic and in favor of an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israelis troops from southern Lebanon was confirmed once again. We highly evaluate the Soviet Union's support and aid.

OMAN EXERCISES 'PROVOCATION' AGAINST PDRY

PM071217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Military Maneuvers"]

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr -- Military maneuvers code-named "Al-Ra'd" ("Thunder") are taking place on the territory of the Sultanate of Oman. Almost half of the personnel of the Omani Ground Forces, Air Force, artillery, and tanks are taking part in them.

According to reports from Oman's capital, Muscat, the exercises are rehearsing operations to repulse an imaginary "attack" from a "neighboring state with a left-wing regime." It is not difficult to guess that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), which has a common border with Oman and which follows a socialist course, is the object of this provocation.

Thus, observers point out, despite assurances about a desire for "good-neighborly relations" with the PDRY, Oman is not only building up its war machine, but is also demonstrating the potential to use it. The pretext of "defending against attack" used here is no more than a fig leaf designed to hide the aggressive nature of the "exercises." Previous attempts have been made to use this pretext as a cover, including the 1983 Omani-U.S. maneuvers -- an openly interventionist enterprise organized close to the PDRY border.

TASS CITES IRANIAN, IRAQI BATTLE REPORTS

6 April

LD061139 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad April 6 TASS -- Iraqi aviation today dealt a blow to Tehran, an Iraqi military spokesman said in a statement broadcast by Baghdad radio. He also said that Iraqi forces yesterday fired rockets at the Iranian cites of Bakhtaran, Ilam, and Eslamabad-Gharb. The Iraqi High Military Command said in a communique that in the past 24 hours Iraqi helicopters strafed and destroyed enemy shelters, observations posts and combat positions "east of the River Tigris" and in the area east of Basra, inflicting also manpower losses on the enemy. Iranian long-range artillery shelled Basra as well as the villages of Khurmal and Tuwaylah (Iraq).

Nicosia April 6 TASS -- Iranian warplanes yesterday raided the Iraqi populated locality of Sanandaj, the news agency IRNA (Iran) reported. Local fighting continued on several sections of the front. Iranian artillery pounded [words indistinct] other Iraqi cities.

7 April

LD071151 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad April 7 TASS -- Aircraft of the Iraqi Air Force on Saturday flew 99 sorties in a sector "east of the Tigris," delivering strikes at areas of concentration of enemy troops. This is stated in a communique of the high command of Iraq. Iraqi artillery shelled the positions of Iranian troops east of the city of Basra as well as in the central sector of the front and in Maysan sector. The enemy sustained losses in manpower and materiel. According to the communique, Iranian long-range artillery repeatedly opened fire on residential blocks of the cities of Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin as well as Shandri village. Two Iranian aircraft penetrated Iraq's air space but were driven away by anti-aircraft fire.

Nicosia April 7 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA has reported that intensive exchanges of fire took place in various sectors of the front in the past twenty-four hours. Iranian long-range artillery continues to shell military and economic facilities in the area of the city of Basra.

New York April 7 TASS -- It has been officially announced here that U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar after consultations with representatives of Iran and Iraq reached agreement on a trip to those countries. He will hold talks with the leaders of Iran and Iraq on a search for ways to end the hostilities and to settle the conflict.

U.S. ADVISER BEHIND ATTACK ON LIBERIAN LEADER

LD051037 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Monrovia, 4 Apr (TASS) -- Behind the 1 April attempt on the life of Samuel Doe, the head of the Liberian state, is Richard Smith, a U.S. adviser to Liberia's special security service. This was admitted by Moses Flanzamaton, deputy commander of the guard batallion of the head of state's residence, who was arrested today. He carried out the failed plot. He opened fire with a large-calibre machine gun at the car driven by S. Doe, who was returning to his residence.

M. Flanzamaton, who appeared before journalists, reported that had S. Doe been assassinated, he would have received $1 million from Smith, who was acting in collusion with the leaders of a number of political parties.

According to the arrested man's own admission, the leaders of the political parties, whom he met in Smith's house, planned the attempt and a coup d'etat with a view to ensuring and "accelerated development" of Liberia's economy with the aid of U.S. capital.

LAND, WATER EXPERTS' WORK IN ETHIOPIA HAILED

LD050947 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation from the USSR-Ethiopia Friendship Society has returned from Socialist Ethiopia. The delegation was led by the society's president, Nikolay Vasilyev, who is also the minister of land improvement and water management. Nikolay Vasilyev has made some remarks for Radio Moscow:

[Announcer read] The Ethiopian leaders have noted more than once that if the main task is to be solved, the task of ensuring enough food for all, profound economic and social changes in the villages must be made. Up-to-date farming methods must be followed and irrigation and land improvement must be done on a large scale. These matters are reflected to a program for Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation that covers 10 years. Under the program a large region of irrigated farming is to be developed with the help of Soviet experts in the Gambela valley. More than 300 hectares [figure as heard] of land can be reclaimed there to grow various crops if there is enough water and sunny days, of course.

Our delegation visited the region and saw how work was proceeding, the word to describe that is successful. The man in charge of the (Bara Akobu) project, Comrade (Asafa) spoke highly of the skills and experience of Soviet experts. We also visited the region of lower Awasa where land improvers from Uzbekistan are working. Uzbekistan is a Soviet Central Asian republic where, under Soviet government, the rate and scope of irrigation have reached a level unheard of anywhere else in the world. The Uzbek experts are willingly sharing their knowledge and experience with Ethiopian colleagues.

In cooperation with African countries in general, wide use is made of the rich experience gained by Soviet water management organizations. Emphasis is laid on building water management facilities and irrigating land in agreements on economic and technical cooperation that have been signed in the past few years with many African countries. The Soviet Union signed them with Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Algeria, Tunisia, and some other countries.

Soviet specialists help prospect for water and bore water wells in Guinea-Bissau; they have done good job in arid regions of Zambia; Madagascar has asked for technical assistance in designing and constructing irrigation systems. In short, cooperation with African countries in water management and irrigation constantly grows. May we only add that this cooperation exemplifies equitable and mutually beneficial relations, clears the way for broader ties and closer friendship and stimulates farming -- one of the major branches of African national economies.

TASS ON 'TOUGHER CRACKDOWN' IN SOUTH AFRICA

LD051452 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Harare April 5 TASS -- The racist Government of South Africa has hurled the entire weight of its military and police machine to suppress mass actions against apartheid, which have swept the whole of the country. Adriaan Vlok, South Africa's deputy minister of law and order, said in Pretoria that more Army units as well as special police contingents were being moved to African settlements throughout the country to patrol them, block approaches to the black ghettoes and stage punitive operations.

The high-ranking police official added that internal security should be guaranteed at any cost and that all unrest would be mercilessly quelled. The authorities thus fully freed the punitive units hands to use any violence against anti-racist protesters. Political news analysts warn that the latest measure signals the start of a still tougher crackdown and more bloodsheds.

Using methods that are strikingly reminiscent of Nazi propaganda, Pretoria rulers try to shift the blame for the escalated violence on the victims of terror -- the oppressed majority of South Africa. South African Minister of Law and Order Louis Le Grange claimed that the Africans were themselves responsible for the existing situation. Callously contradicting facts, he alleged that it was peaceful demonstrators that were attacking police and troops. In the meantime, even according to official figures which are clearly too low, more than 270 people have been killed by police in South Africa just over recent time.

YUSUPOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS CAPE VERDE

PM051200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Praia, 3 Apr -- A CPSU delegation headed by M.Yu. Yusupov, first secretary of Dagestan CPSU Obkom, is here at the invitation of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV).

The Soviet delegation has had talks with a PAICV delegation headed by Luis Fonseca, member of the party's National Council and first secretary of the Praia City PAICV Regional Committee.

Yesterday the delegation visited the party school in Praia and learned about the training of PAICV cadres and it also visited the Justino Lopes agricultural cooperative.

NICARAGUAN REACTION TO U.S. PROPOSALS REPORTED

Foreign Minister Cited

LD061407 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 6 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government has rejected the Reagan administration's latest "peace plan" for Central America. Branding it as a virtual "declaration of war" on the Nicaraguan people, the news agency NUEVA NICARAGUA said, summarizing an interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto. The White House plan is an ultimatum to the Nicaraguan Government to open "dialogue" with the mercenary terrorist gangs, which are fighting against the Nicaraguan poeple with the complicity of the C.I.A., and agree to other similarly unacceptable terms, including demands for "free elections" in a style suiting Washington.

NUEVA NICARAGUA cited Miguel D'Escoto as saying that the Reagan administration's latest "initiative" is nothing less than flagrant blackmail in a bid to force the Nicaraguan revolution into retreat. President Reagan is now posing as a "champion" of peace in Central America and a "mediator" in efforts to achieve its, and eager to make everyone forget that it is he that is waging a war on Nicaragua by the hands of hirelings. "Dialogue" with those who are in the Reagan administration's employ is unacceptable to Nicaragua. If the United States is really interested in peace in Central America, it should abandon its policy of meddling in the internal affairs of the region, sit down at the negotiating table for peaceful talks directly with the Nicaraguan Government, and give up attempts to throttle the popular Sandinist revolution.

The American President's "peace proposals", the Nicaraguan foreign minister said, represent an open encroachment on the sovereignty of the Nicaraguan people and the free expression of their will in the course of the country's first-ever really lawful and free elections. The U.S. President's latest maneuvering is also indicative of his despair over the failure of the preceding massive campaign to convince the American people and Congress of the need to continue funding the undeclared war on Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister stressed in conclusion that Washington's demagogical declarations about the importance of the Contadora Group's efforts to settle the Central American crisis do not square at all with U.S. attempts to block a peaceful settlement of the regional conflict. President Reagan ought to demonstrate support to the Contadora Group by deeds rather than words.

Rejection Understandable

LD051541 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Commentary by political observer Leonid Levchenko]

[Text] President Reagan of the United States has made a statement in Washington about the policy of his administration in Central America. He formulated a number of proposals to secure peace in the region, as he put it. Well naturally one can only welcome concern for peace in Central America which is now among the hottest spots in the world, the more so that most countries of the world community want a peaceful settlement there. The countries within the so-called Contadora Group have issued a peace act for Central America which has the support of the Nicaraguan Government. The Government of Nicaragua, in its turn, has put forward initiatives that provide for political solutions of all issues at stake.

But Washington has flatly rejected the idea of a political settlement worked out by the Contadora Group as well as the Nicaraguan initiatives. Having put the stake on a solution of the Central American problems by force, the United States has massed more than 30,000 troops in the area. Tanks, artillery, and fighter-bombers have been moved to Honduras. A naval armada has been drawn to the shores of the countries in the region. In Honduras, again, the largest ever war games of the United States in the history of Central America are being held to work out methods of seizing Nicaraguan territory. Bands of mercenaries are being used against Nicaragua who have been trained by instructors of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in order to terrorize the civilian population, to torture and kill people, to burn crops, and to blow up schools and hospitals. The U.S. Administration has already spent more than $100 million for the upkeep of the mercenaries. It now asks Congress to appropriate a further $14 million. Those were the primary demands by the U.S. President accompanying his so-called peace offer. He suggests for one that the Nicaraguan Government, legally elected by the people, should sit down at the conference table with the leaders of mercenaries whom Washington regards as freedom fighters. This cynical proposal has had opposition even in the U.S. Congress. The House speaker, Thomas O'Neill, said that the White House was trying to change the real essence of the so-called freedom fighters as butchers and rapists, whereas the U.S. President was calling them our brothers. Mr O'Neill emphasized this was mistaken policy.

Understandably Nicaragua has rejected the pressure from Washington. A Nicaraguan Embassy official in the United States has declared that his government would not hold talks with the bandits who had shed the blood of innocent people.

FIDEL CASTRO CITED ON U.S. POLICY IN NICARAGUA

PM071247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interview With F. Castro"]

[Text] Quito, 3 Mar -- The United States must change its policy vis-a-vis the countries of Latin America, respect the peoples' rights, and not interfere in their internal affairs. This was stated by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, in an interview for the Ecuadorean magazine VISTAZO. He blamed the United States and the other capitalist countries for the threat of war. In this connection, the Cuban leader expressed a high opinion of the peace-loving foreign policy course of the socialist community countries.

F. Castro condemned the Reagan administration's aggressive policy in Latin America. The course followed by the United States in Latin America poses a threat to peace and to the security of the states in the region. The danger threatens Nicaragua above all. No one believes any more, he said, that Nicaragua may be a threat to U.S. "national interests," as Washington claims.

F. Castro then touched on Cuban-American relations, stressing that their improvement depends primarily on the United States, since "that country has been trying to impose a blockade and is responsible for the aggressive policy toward Cuba." "If the U.S. leaders were to pursue a more realistic policy," the Cuban leader pointed out, "they would try to improve their relations with us, thereby demonstrating respect for the Latin American community, since what they are doing to us today they may do to any other country tomorrow."

The Cuban leader advocated a concerted effort by all Latin American countries to solve the problem of debts to foreign creditors and to overcome the serious financial crisis which the countries of the continent are experiencing.

HEALTH OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ALCOHOLISM

LD051503 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Here is a report on an interview with chief of the USSR Minzdrav Directorate [Ministry of Health].

Nothing traumatizes the health and psyche of a person, nothing inflicts such irreparable losses on society as alcohol. This harsh truth about the acute need to overcome the ugly phenomenon of our life was the subject of discussion at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. I am certain that millions of people read the severe findings of this report with satisfaction, the chief of the USSR Minzdrav Directorate vice president of the International Council for the Fight Against Alcoholism and Drug Addiction, Babayan. We must do everything to bring this disaster to a minimum in the next few years.

In our country unremitting attention is given to preventive treatment of this illness, which is so harmful to society. As the result of a number of government decisions, healthcare organs, trade unions, the Komsomol, the press, television, and activists of the Znaniye Society have step by step joined in the radical solution of this important social and economic task. The problem of ending our drunkenness and alcoholism, as was stressed at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, now demands the uniting and constant coordination of efforts of state and economic organs, of party and public organizations.

Medical science now allows us to say with all certainty that alcoholism is curable. Thus it is clear why serious hope for the liquidation of this disaster is placed by society on doctors. They have done quite a lot in this direction. A unified narcological service has been created in our country for the first time in the world. A broad network of specialized dispensaries and narcological surgeries makes it possible to carry out systematic work on the discovery and cure of those afflicted with alcoholism almost everywhere.

Our society is distinctly aware of the weight of the enormous economic and moral losses alcohol brings with it, being the reason for absenteeism and lateness, for defective goods and the lowering of labor productivity. We would add to that damage as a result of accidents and road accidents, broken families, and children deprived of happiness and health.

It becomes clear to us that we will achieve the greatest success in the fight against drunkenness if we transfer the epicenter of the struggle for a healthy person directly into the labor collectives. Much has already been done in this respect: Narcological departments have been opened at large industrial enterprises, where those afflicted receive the whole range of in-patient treatment with all up-to-date methods.

The many letters that arrive at the USSR Ministry of Health contain the desire for an extension of the number of narcological services for anonymous treatment. This form gives the opportunity for a broader identification of people who are still only predisposed to alcoholism. Specialists fully support this method and see in it an effective way of giving assistance to those who need the advice of a narcologist.

The enormous attention given in our country to preventive treatment of alcoholism, the untiring preventive public work, the development of the narcological service in the country, have brought their positive results. In the last 5 years the number of the most complex and severe forms of alcoholism has gone down. The number of people who have been afflicted for the first time is declining.

However, much work still lies ahead, and doctors are ready to double their efforts to create, together with the whole of the public in the country, a reliable safeguard against the dangerous illness of the century, said Babayan, chief of the USSR Minzdrav Directorate, in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

STRICT DRINKING RULES REPORTED AT ENTERPRISE

LD061456 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Ye. Fateyev video report]

[Excerpts] At the No 1 Motor Vehicle Combine of Glav Mos-Avto-Trans the drivers are checked almost as scrupulously as cosmonauts before they take to the road. They say that the doctors and public inspectors here are much stricter during the prejourney inspection than at other motor-transport enterprises. This is not because so many here are fond of spirits; quite the contrary. There has not been a single case here for a number of years now of someone turning up for work in an intoxicated condition. The strict attitude springs from something that the collective knows from its own bitter experience: There cannot even be the slightest slackening off in the struggle against drunkenness.

Getting a job at the No 1 Motor-Transport Combine is not easy today. Working here is prestigious, and earnings are high; although discipline is excessively harsh at first sight. Drunkards don't stay. The schedule for the vehicle movements is very tight. The drivers form part of the Moscow builders' production line and carry loads to building sites. Sixty percent of all housing and large amounts of other buildings are erected with their help in the capital. The work of every vehicle -- there are 2,000 of them on the move every day -- is watched closely by a computer. You don't just simply leave the line.

[Begin unidentified worker recording] "Every worker has now enthusiastically received the Politburo decision in its new resolution on the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism." [end recording]

ANTI-ALCOHOLISM CAMPAIGN AT ZIL PLANT SHOWN

LD072209 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 7 April, first program, in its regular 45-minute health program, this week entitled "Sobriety - The Norm of Life", shows a week in the life of the ZIL Motor Vehicle Plant in Moscow, portraying the efforts made there to combat alcoholism and how young people at the plant can enjoy life without alcohol.

A medical attendant from the plant's narcological service is shown carrying out one of her routine spot checks on the workers to look out for any that are drunk at work and to follow up on those who have been treated for alcoholism in the clinic. Cartoons portraying the evils of drink are shown displayed in the plant, and above each of them are the names and plant numbers of those who have been found drunk in public outside work. This, the correspondent says, is one of the most effective forms of punishment. The members of the plant's Hope Sobriety Club are shown at a meeting discussing anti-drink cartoons that are to be published in the plant newspaper. A member of the club talks of the club's aims of promoting the alcohol-free enjoyment of celebratory occasions, and recalls a teetotal wedding 2 years ago that was enjoyed by many people. Shown situated near the Hope Club is a liquor store "whose doors are in constant use from first thing in the morning, even on weekdays," and a library whose doors are locked half the day. The correspondent laments: "A familiar, sad picture. How nice it would be to see everything the other way around!" The film continues by showing a lecture and discussion meeting where a documentary film on the evils of drink is shown.

A visit to one of the plant hostels in the evening is then shown, where two young male workers are seen in a tidy room enjoying cups of tea and cake. They do not smoke, they say, and they like to keep their room tidy; tea is the drink they prefer, although they do like champagne at festive occasions. The correspondent notes that "unfortunately not everyone lives according to these principles, and the struggle for a life of sobriety still remains an urgent one. However, the number of offenses against public order in the hostels in recent years has fallen by a third, and this is due to the established system of educative work and organization of leisure time." The camera shows some of the activities organized by the hostel management "to get them away from boring sessions around the table with a bottle of spirit": a folk song ensemble, a sports session, chess games, and a discotheque on the theme of "To drink or not to drink" where tea is served.

The correspondent notes the difficulty faced by people dismissed from their jobs for drunkenness when they try to find another job: They enter "the category of people who inevitably become unwanted in any collective." The film goes on to show a former first-class bus driver who lost his job through drunkenness, but who has now renounced alcohol and is happy in his job at the ZIL Plant. A talk by the chief doctor at a narcological hospital to relatives of plant patients being treated for alcoholism is shown where questions from the audience on how members of the family can help persistent drunkards are answered. The correspondent notes that alcohol abuse is defined as imbibing doses of more than 150-200 grams of strong drink or half a litre of low alcohol-content wine once, twice or more a week.

The film ends with an interview with Dr Eduard Armenakovich Babayan, chief of the USSR Narcological Service, who notes that absenteeism at the ZIL Plant has been reduced by over 20 percent in the past year and staff turnover has dropped. The measures taken at the ZIL Plant, he says, "have not only justified themselves, but suggest the measures that must be taken on an all-union scale. I think they set a standard of ways of carrying out comprehensive, mobilizing measures in the republics, on a country-wide scale."

OFFICIAL NOTES DECLINING DRUG ADDICTION IN USSR

LD051303 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Many countries, particularly in the West, have to cope with a great problem connected with human health: the growing drug addiction. Does the Soviet Union face this problem?

Before the socialist revolution in 1917, drug addiction was widespread in Central Asia and in other areas of the country. It was put an end to in the first years of Soviet government. According to Dr Eduard Babayan, who leads the relevant service in the country, serious drug addiction is not in evidence here.

[Begin recording] [Babayan in Russian fading into superimposed English translation] We don't have to cope with a problem that has reached tragic dimensions in many Western countries. In the past few years the number of registered drug addicts in the Soviet Union has fluctuated from 2,500 to 3,500. These figures haven't increased. On the contrary, our analyses of registered drug addicts in terms of the length of their ailment and the types of the drugs they take have shown that there's a tendency toward a decline.

[Question] And who are the people that develop drug addiction?

[Babayan] They are largely those who acquired it unwittingly as a result of serious chronic diseases.

Some people see drugs as a tone-them-up and give the impression of raising their spirits. However, some acquire drug addition out of curiosity, as started by a cigarette with narcotics given by some new acquaintances. Or by a chance article on the subject. The desire to experience everything is typical of human beings. This category includes mostly young people though there are very few young persons among our drug addicts. At any rate we have no minors suffering from drug addiction.

[Question] Why did drug addiction fail to become a problem in this country?

[Babayan] Well probably because in the Soviet Union there is no organized crime. There are no groups profiting from this kind of human misfortune. It's common knowledge that drug peddling yields colossal profit to criminal syndicates in Western and some other countries. These syndicates are so powerful that struggle against drug addiction becomes extremely difficult. In the Soviet Union the production and sale of drugs is in the hands of the state. The quantity of narcotics required for medical and research needs is under strict control. The production and imports of drugs are in conformity with official quotas. Besides we constantly seek to limit these quotas. In medicine we seek to replace narcotics, within reasonable limits, with safer methods of killing pain and many narcotics are banned from production and use on humans. These are heroin, LSD, cannabis, and some other dangerous drugs.

[Question] And what other measures are introduced in the Soviet Union to prevent drug addiction?

[Babayan] All new medicines must be analyzed even in the phase of clinical tests, from the point of view of their possible misuse and if this possibility gets confirmed the country's committee on control over narcotics indicates the methods of control and the quantity to be used for one dose. Besides, it issues restrictions on the medicine's sale at pharmacies. I can give the example of (glucifinide): cases of addiction were registered and this drug was immediately listed as a narcotic to be sold only under special prescriptions. As a result, in the past 5 or 6 years not a single incident of (glucifinide) misuse has been registered. In this country all narcotics and similar drugs are sold only under special prescriptions which bear serial numbers and are preserved for a certain period of time to make it possible to check who prescribes the medicine for whom and in what quantity. [end recording]

BOOK ON DECEMBER IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE PUBLISHED

PM071239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Political Literature Publishing House Publication"]

[Text] A collection entitled "Improving Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in the Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum" has been published. It has been prepared on the basis of the materials of the All-Union Conference on Scientific Practice held in Moscow 10-11 December 1984.

The conference examined topical problems of improving ideological work and enhancing its role under modern conditions, and generalized the experience of party organizations in carrying out the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. The collection is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

ARKHIPOV ATTENDS GEOLOGIST DAY MEETING

LD052201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting devoted to the Geologist's Day professional holiday took place in Moscow today. Taking part in the meeting was Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology, who gave a report, spoke of the achievements and prospects of the industry's work. Those present gave assurances that they will apply all their strength, knowledge, and experience to fulfilling without fail the year's task and that of the 5-year plan as a whole and that they will grace the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET

AU051950 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Mar 85 p 2

[RATAU report: "The Speech by Deputy V.V. Shcherbitskiy"]

[Text] Our republic's government, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, has resigned its commissions to the newly elected Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, I move to approve the government's activity.

I bring for your examination, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee's motion, unanimously seconded by the party faction of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet of Elders, to reappoint Deputy Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, as chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; to commission Comrade A.P. Lyashko to submit to the Supreme Soviet a motion on the composition of the republic's government, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and to commission the Council of Ministers to continue to discharge its obligations until the Supreme Soviet elects a new Ukrainian government.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, is carrying out active work to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is important to note that, in the last 2 years, we succeeded in significantly hastening the pace of economic development, and in appreciably improving the situation in many sectors. We must do our utmost to consolidate and develop these positive changes and to put all existing reserves and possibilities into effect in order to increase the Soviet Ukraine's share in consolidating our homeland's economic and defense potential and to give a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The activity of the government, of all the republic's state, administrative, and economic organs should be aimed at accomplishing the responsible tasks set by the Extraordinary March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, in the speeches by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and the plans for 1985 and the 5-year period as a whole. The first thing that has to be done is to rapidly overcome the lag incurred in some national economic branches since the beginning of the year.

Constant attention is to be paid to increasing scientific-technical progress, to raising in all branches the rates of increasing labor productivity, to the economy of resources, to the implementation of the energy and food programs, as well as to increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods. It is highly important to ensure the steady work of transport, particularly of the railroad one, to commission facilities for production, social, and consumer purposes on schedule, and to improve the quality of construction, particularly of housing. We must take more active steps to protect the environment and to improve work conditions in production, and to improve public education, the higher and the secondary specialized schools, medical and consumer services for the population. The consolidation of state, plan, and labor discipline, and improvements in the control and management mechanism should also in the future be in the center of attention.

The success in accomplishing these tasks will decisively depend on the competence of leading cadres and specialists, on their initiative and attitude to the matter at hand. It will depand above all on persistency and purposefulness displayed by leaders of ministries, departments, executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies, associations, enterprises, and farms in pursuit of the line aimed at intensifying production, raising its effectiveness, and attaining high final results in every sector of work.

To raise the responsibility of cadres for the matter at hand, to strengthen organization and order in all sectors, and to resolutely fight against everything that contradicts the socialist norms of life: This is precisely what the directives of the Extraordinary March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, as well as of yesterday's plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, obligate us to.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM NAMED

AU052012 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Mar 85 p 2

["Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Decision on the Election of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet resolves to elect the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium in the following composition:

Valentina Semenovna Shevchenko, deputy for Volnovakhskiy constituency in Donetsk

Yuriy Georgiyevich Bakhtin, deputy for Kurchatovskiy constituency in the Crimean Oblast; Aleksandr Mefodiyevich Roshchutskiy, deputy for Yaltinskiy constituency in the Crimean Oblast; Viktor Petrovich Shcherbina, deputy for Kirovskiy constituency in Kiev City -- deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Nikolay Grigoryevich Khomenko, deputy for Konotop City constituency in Sumy Oblast -- secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Grigiriy Ivanovich Gutovskiy, deputy for Inguletskiy constituency in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast;

Rid Petrovich Zverev, deputy for Stanichno-Luganskiy constituency in Voroshilovgrad Oblast;

Raisa Alekseyevna Kashcheyeva, deputy for Kirovskiy constituency in Kirovograd Oblast;

Nadezhda Fedorovna Knysh, deputy for Seredino-Budskiy constituency in Sumy Oblast;

Galina Pavlovna Korneychuk, deputy for Verkhovinskiy constituency in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast;

Svetlana Mikhaylovna Kraminskaya, deputy for Shevchenkovskiy constituency in Kharkov Oblast;

Mikhail Aleksandrovich Malyy, deputy for Zavodskoy constituency in Nikolayev Oblast;

Viktor Ivanovich Miromenko, deputy for Nizhnedneprovskiy constituency in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast;

Petr Ivanovich Moskalkov, deputy for Volnyanskiy constituency in Zaporozhye Oblast;

Vladimir Antonovich Plyutinskiy, deputy for Rovenskiy constituency in Rovno Oblast;

Igor Konstantinovich Pokhodnya, deputy for Pershotravnevyy constituency in Kiev City;

Viktor Aleksandrovich Rybynok, deputy for Zaliznychnyy constituency in Lvov Oblast;

Nikolay Mikhaylovich Snigirev, deputy for Komintenovskiy constituency in Odessa Oblast;

Vitaliy Alekseyevich Sologub, deputy for Torezskiy constituency in Donetsk Oblast;

Anatoliy Sergeyevich Statinov, deputy for Makeyevka-Chervonogvardeyskiy constituency in Donetsk Oblast;

Aleksey Antonovich Titarenko, deputy for Berdyansk-Ulyanovskiy constituency in Zaporozhye Oblast;

Nina Gavrilovna Tokar, deputy for Berislavskiy constituency in Nikolayev Oblast;

Aleksey Konstantinovich Fedorov, deputy for Sumskiy constituency in Sumy Oblast;

Galina Aleksandrovna Chernaya, deputy for Kremenchug-Krukovskiy constituency in Poltava Oblast;

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, deputy for Bagleyskiy constituency in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast -- members of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presodium. Kiev City, 27 March 1985

PRESIDIUM FORMS UKRAINIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

AU051717 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Mar 85 p 2

["The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Decision Forming the Ukrainian Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet resolves to form the Ukrainian Council of Ministers in the following composition:

Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko -- chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachalovskiy -- first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

Yuriy Afanasyevich Kolomiyets -- first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

Stanislav Ivanovich Gurenko -- deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

Pavel Yevmenovich Yesipenko -- deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

Nikolay Fedorovich Kulinich -- deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

Konstantin Ivanovich Masik -- deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

Vitaliy Andreyevich Masol -- deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

Nikolay Fedorovich Nikolayev -- deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

Mariya Andreyevna Orlik -- deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

Boris Aleksandrovich Grechko -- Ukrainian minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises.

Vladimir Dmitriyevich Parkhomenko -- Ukrainian minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

Ivan Dmitriyevich Gladush -- Ukrainian minister of internal affairs.

Nikolay Konstantinovich Grinko -- Ukrainian minister of the coal industry.

Nikolay Mefodyevich Gavrilenko -- Ukrainian minister of geology.

Vitaliy Fedorovich Sklyarov -- Ukrainian minister of power and electrification.

Ivan Ivanovich Shmatolyan -- Ukrainian minister of procurements.

Vladimir Alekseyevich Kravets -- Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs.

Vladimir Ivanovich Delikatnyy -- Ukrainian minister of communications.

Yuriy Aleksandrovich Olenenko -- Ukrainian minister of culture.

Oleg Yakovlevich Kasyanenko -- Ukrainian minister of the light industry.

Vasiliy Demyanovich Baytala -- Ukrainian minister of the forestry industry.

Ivan Ivanovich Grunyanskiy -- Ukrainian minister of the timber and wood processing industry.

Vasiliy Nikolayevich Tkach -- Ukrainian minister of land reclamation and water resources.

Vladimir Zakharovich Borisovskiy -- Ukrainian minister of installation and special construction work.

Vitaliy Konstantinovich Solomakha -- Ukrainian minister of the meat and dairy industry.

Mikhail Vladimirovich Fomenko -- Ukrainian minister of education.

Anatoliy Yefimovich Romanenko -- Ukranian minister of health.

Viktor Afanasyevich Lisitsyn -- Ukrainian minister of the fruit and vegetable industry.

Arkadiy Nikolayevich Shchepetilnikov -- Ukrainian minister of industrial construction.

Aleksandr Tikhonovich Shevchenko -- Ukrainian minister of the construction materials industry.

Vasiliy Ivanovich Cherep -- Ukrainian minister of rural construction.

Aleksandr Nikolayevich Tkachenko -- Ukrainian minister of agriculture.

Vladimir Gordeyevich Starunskiy -- Ukrainian minister of trade.

Vasiliy Petrovich Kozeruk -- Ukrainian minister of finance.

Grigoroy Dmitriyevich Zagorodniy -- Ukrainian minister of the food industry.

Dmitriy Prokhorovich Galkin -- Ukrainian minister of ferrous metallurgy.

Vladimir Ignatyevich Zaychuk -- Ukrainian minister of justice.

Pavel Porfiryevich Volkov -- Ukrainian minister of motor transport.

Nikolay Pavlovich Shulgin -- Ukrainian minister of highway construction and maintenance.

Vladimir Dmitriyevich Ploshchenko -- Ukrainian minister of housing and municipal services.

Yuriy Fedorovich Gayevskiy -- Ukrainian minister of local industry.

Vladimir Ivanovich Slinchenko -- Ukrainian minister of consumer services.

Aleksandra Mikhaylovna Lukyanenko -- Ukrainian minister of social security.

Gennadiy Karpovich Zlobin -- chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Construction Affairs.

Pavel Ivanovich Mostovoy -- chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

Nikolay Alekseyevich Panteleyev -- chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Labor.

Viktor Korneyevich Shambrovskiy -- chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee on Prices.

Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Kadatskiy -- chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

Nikolay Federovich Okhmakevich -- chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

Vladimir Yakovlevich Stadnichenko -- chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Cinematography.

Andrey Yakovlevich Pashchenko -- chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade.

Stephan Nestorovich Mukha -- chairman of the Ukrainian Committee for State Security.

Viktor Lazarevich Filonenko -- chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

Nikolay Stepanovich Kotenko -- chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products.

Vladimir Ivanovich Dekhtyarev -- chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Suprevision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision.

Dina Iosifovna Protsenko -- chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for the Protection of Nature.

Konstantin Petrovich Boyko -- administrator of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs.

Aleksandr Ivanovich Troyan -- chief of the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration.

Viktor Dmitriyevich Dobrotvor -- chief of the Ukrainian Main Administration for Foreign Tourism.

Grigoriy Yemelyanovich Lesnichiy -- chief of the Ukrainian Main Administration for the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry.

Vyacheslav Grigoryevich Lysenko -- chief of the Ukrainian Main Administration for the Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking Industry.

In conformity with Article 21 of the Ukrainian SSR Law on the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, chairman of the Ukrainian People's Control Committee is to be included in the composition of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium. Kiev City, 27 March 1985

LIGACHEV TOURS DNEPROPETROVSK OBLAST 2-5 APRIL

LD061040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, was in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast from 2 to 5 April. He visited enterprises and organizations in Dnepropetrovsk and Krivoy Rog: visited the Krivorozhstal Metallurgical Combine named after Lenin: the Krivoy Rog branch of the Pridneprovye Railway: the Dnepropetrovsk Combine Works named after Voroshilov; the Dnepr Corn Scientific-Production Association; and the Druzhba Kolkhoz in Magdalinovskiy Rayon. Meetings with members of the bureau and party aktiv were held in the Krivoy Rog Gorkom and the Magdalinvoskiy Raykom. Comrade Ligachev visited public catering, trade, and service enterprises familiarized himself with the progress of the social reconstruction of the oblast's villages and visited kolkhoz workers' houses.

In talks with leaders of party committees, management and economic bodies, enterprises and organizations, with workers and kolkhoz workers, with specialists, the progress of the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March Plenum's decisions, the tasks for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole, ways of improving recruitment, and the placement and education of cadres were discussed. Issues of the work of ferrous metallurgy enterprises, railway transport, agricultural machine building, preparations by the oblast's kolkhoz and sovkhoz for spring sowing, and the completion of wintering in livestock rearing were examined. The necessity of making up for the lag existing with regard to the 5-year plan targets which industry and agriculture has tolerated, was pointed out, as well as the need to more efficiently use the production and scientific potential created by the oblast, to more widely introduce collective contracting, to achieve with greater energy the strengthening of labor, production and technological discipline, and the eradication of drunkenness. It was stressed that in the period when the country is nearing the 27th CPSU Congress, the struggle for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan must truly become the main, absolute priority task of every party organization, committee, and every manager and Communist.

Accompanying Comrade Ligachev on his tour of the oblast were Comrade Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary; Comrade Boyko, Dnepropetrovsk Obkom first secretary; and Comrade Babich, Dnepropetrovsk Oblispolkom chairman.

DNEPROPETROVSK OBKOM DISCUSSES QUALITY OF CADRES

LD052221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Questions of cadre policy and tasks in the further improvement of work with cadres were examined today at a plenum of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom.

In the report given by Comrade Boyko, first secretary of the obkom, and in the speeches of those who took part in the plenum, it was stressed that under present conditions the examination of problems of cadre work has acquired particularly deep meaning. Less than a month has passed since the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March Plenum. The working people of the oblast, like all Soviet people, received its decisions with warm approval and enthusiasm. They state that the election of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the directions worked out by the Central Committee plenum, in which the continuity of policy and principles of collective leadership are embodied, correspond to the long-term supreme interests of the party and state and give rise to a desire to labor even better and even more efficiently.

In developing work to implement the decisions of the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum the party organization turns primarily to the leading cadres, upon whose political and professional qualities depends, to a large extent, the success of the matter in hand.

Great experience has been amassed by the oblast party organization in cadre work. Over the last 2 years of the 5-year plan period, by comparison with its first years, the rates of growth of industrial output and of labor productivity have risen in the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. Agricultural productivity is also rising unswervingly. Having noted the undoubted achievements, the obkom plenum concentrated its attention on those issues that have not been solved. Despite the advances of the past 2 years, there is some lagging behind in the development of the oblast's economy. The economic potential of the oblast's agro-industrial sector is not being used efficiently enough.

The idea ran through all the speeches, that the core of the party's cadre policy is formed by Leninist principles of selection, deployment and education of cadres according to their political, businesslike and moral qualities. Today, too, our successes are explained to a large extent by strict observance of Leninist principles of work with cadres. On the other hand, too, a considerable part of our mistakes are caused by departures from them. Thus it sometimes happens that leading positions are occupied by people who do not understand the relevance of their activity for the state as a whole, who place departmental interests above all else, who substitute general reasoning for a politicc-economic approach and who do not ensure the delivery of the necessary output to the state. The party requires that when a leader's businesslike qualities are assessed, his ability to maintain organization and order in the collective be taken into consideration. This was pointed out directly in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU on intensifying work in strengthening the socialist discipline of labor. In some places they have begun to forget the requirements of this document: Absenteeism and infringements of discipline have become more frequent once again; hours of work of retail trade and everyday services enterprises, and of some establishments, have once again been fixed which are inconvenient for the population. Because of this losses of working time remain high in the oblast.

A call was made at the obkom plenum for people to take up the matter of discipline with threefold energy and to step up the struggle against any manifestations of ostentation and idle talk, of arrogance and irresponsibility, against everything that runs counter to socialist norms of life.

Our country is moving to meet the 27th regular congress of the CPSU. Literally days remain before the wonderful holidays of the Soviet people, the 115th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the 40th anniversary of victory.

It is important to mark these solemn dates with shock labor and to apply every effort to make good the lagging behind that has taken place in industry and transport during the first quarter. Concern must be shown to ensure that the party's call for people to work 2 days on saved raw-material and energy resources is embodied in real deeds by the labor collectives.

For those working in the agro-industrial complex the most important thing now is the sowing campaign and the successful completion of wintering in livestock farming.

Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech at the plenum.

VOROTNIKOV, OTHERS HONOR LATVIAN WRITER

LD052048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Vilis Latsis, people's writer of the Latvian SSR, has gone into the history of the multinational Soviet literature as an inspired artist of the word and an ardent patriot and internationalist. A festive evening, which took place today in Moscow's Hall of Columns in the House of Unions, was devoted to the 80th anniversary of his birth.

In the presidium were Comrades Vorotnikov, Demichev, and Zimyanin; Comrade Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; Comrade Sevruk, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; representatives of party, administrative and public organizations; and fraternal literary figures. A delegation of the Latvian SSR was also present, led by Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian CP.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS GEORGIAN SUPREME SOVIET

LD052038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Questions relating to the further stepping up of the activity of soviets of people's deputies, the development of socialist democracy, and the perfecting of the management of public-sector production were at the focus of attention of the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR of the 11th convocation, which began its work today. The republican Supreme Soviet elected the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR. Comrade Gilashvili was elected chairman of the presidium. Comrade Karvelishvili was appointed chairman of the republican Council of Ministers. The session was addressed by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

ACADEMICIAN ON FUTURE OF USSR ENERGY INDUSTRY

LD051127 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 5 Apr 85

["Soviet Energy: A Glance Into the Future" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Leningrad April 5 TASS -- Greater use of coal, construction of atomic power stations, the harnessing of new sources of energy and reduction of the use of oil and gas -- such is the future of the Soviet energy industry as seen by Academician Igor Glebov, a leading Soviet specialist in this field.

"The Soviet Union," Academician Glebov noted, "is one of the few countries in the world relying exclusively on its own energy resources. It firmly holds the world leadership in the extraction of oil and gas and in the centralised heat supply of towns, settlements and industrial enterprises. But concern for the future generations demands that the accents in the energy policy be shifted already now," the scientists stressed. "In the future oil and gas will become the monopoly of chemists and microbiologists."

Speaking of the prospects of using coal Academician Glebov noted the existence of huge deposits in the USSR. The Kansk-Achinsk basin in south Siberia contains about 600 billion tons of coal. Similar giant deposits suitable for the cheaper open-cast method of mining have also been discovered in Kazakhstan, Yakutia and the far north. In order to avoid costly transportation the coal will be fired locally in the furnaces of power stations and electricity generated by them will be transmitted to industrial areas through transcontinental high-tension transmission lines. Such lines with a tension of 1150 kilovolt of alternating current and 1500 kilovolt of direct current are already being build in the USSR.

Igor Glebov said that tension of 3000 kilovolt unequalled in world practice without corona discharges and air puncture has been achieved at the testing ground of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute. This opens up the prospect of transmitting energy to huge distance with minimum losses.

Atomic power generation is developing at a rapid pace. Another ten atomic power stations with a capacity of several million kilowatts each will go into service in the European part of the country during the next five years. Soviet specialists intend to solve the problem of supplying them with fissionable fuel by using plutonium produced by fast neutron stations. Two such installations are already operating in the USSR. One of them, the Beloyarsk station with a capacity of 600 megawatts, is the biggest in the world.

Hydropower generation, which now accounts for about 15 percent of electricity generated in the USSR, has in Academician Glebov's opinion almost reached the maximum of its natural potential. Its development will follow mostly the line of building hydrostorage stations, which will help balance rational energy consumption within the framework of the single power grid of the USSR that encompasses several hour belts at once.

Research to use non-traditional and replenishable energy sources is advancing with success -- solar and wind energy, the energy of sea tides and the earth's underground heat.

The impressive steps towards controlled thermonuclear reaction achieved at the Soviet experimental installations of the type of "Tokomak," "Oangara" and "Tuman" give rise to most optimistic forecasts, Academician Glebov said.

MOSCOW ESTABLISHES FUEL ECONOMY TEST CENTER

LD022135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] A center for economizing fuel has been established for the first time in our capital. Listen to a report by our correspondent Oleg Aksenov:

[Aksenov] In Moscow today there are tens of thousands of vehicles, and of course you can imagine the quantity of fuel being used every day by these vehicles. Fuel economy is one of the most important tasks of drivers in the capital. Formerly, this work was carried out separately by every road transport enterprise; they worked separately in scientific-research institutes, on combines, and now, for the first time in the country, an attempt was made to unite the efforts of scientific workers and consumers directly.

A scientific laboratory and testing areas will be set up alongside the consumers at the capital's first motor vehicle combine; workers from the Glavmosavtotrans [Moscow City Soviet Main Administration for Vehicle Transport] Scientific-Research Institute will work there. The center is just being set up, equipment is being brought and assembled here. Of course, very great attention is focused on the center, because its recommendations should be introduced at all enterprises, and probably not just in the capital, but also in the whole country. I have come here together with the institute's deputy director, Doctor of Technical Sciences Vladimir Sergeyevich (Shuplyakov). Vladimir Sergeyevich, what are the aims and tasks of this center?

[(Shuplyakov)] The center's basic tasks are: the calculation and monitoring of the rational use of fuel; the direct exposure of reasons for fuel overconsumption; the eradication of the reasons for overconsumption; the introduction of new types of engine fuel; and training drivers by rational method to drive vehicles economically.

[Aksenov] How, in practical terms, will the work of this center shape up?

[(Shuplyakov)] All the scientific research being carried out within the framework of our institute will be tested on vehicles and in the service system of the first motor vehicle combine, and then will be spread to the all the moter vehicle combines within the Glavmosavtotrans system.

[Aksenov] What do you plan to achieve from such a combination of a production service and science?

[(Shuplyakov)] First of all, we contemplate that this cobination of science and production will accelerate introducing our scientific results, and will obtain maximum performance from our scientific research; at the same time, it will contribute to a correct, rational, and economical consumption of fuel by all the Glavmosavtotrans enterprises. The fuel economy center will provide the opportunity to accelerate the instroduction of our developments, it will allow the operational solution of all the problems confronting transport connected with fuel and power resources, which will make it possible to conduct transport and work in the Glavmosavtotrans system with less fuel consumption.

OBSERVER DISCUSSES CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

LD062343 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1147 GMT on 6 April, first program, in its "Novosti" program, carries a report on consumers' cooperatives which is hosted by political observer V. Beketov.

In the introduction to the program, Beketov presents some facts and figures:

"USSR consumers' cooperatives unite over 60 million collective farmers, manual and sovkhoz office workers, and representatives of the rural intelligentsia.

"Cooperative organizations are taking an active part in the social and economic reconstruction of the countryside, are contributing to improving the rural population's working and living conditions, and are making a great contribution to the implementation of the food program.

"Consumers' cooperatives account for over 28 percent of the country's retail trade turnover, half of the state's purchases of potatoes and over one-third of the total volume of production of bread and baked goods.

"At the same time, as was noted at the recent 11th congress of this organization, the level of work by the cooperatives still does not meet present-day requirements. Not all plans and tasks are fulfilled in full. There are many shortcomings and oversights, untapped opportunities and reserves in the activity of cooperative subunits. In these conditions the example of the best collectives is especially important."

Beketev then explores the work of the Consumers' Cooperative of Gorodetsk Rayon, Gorkiy Oblast, which has been among the best for many years.

He visits the Krasnyy Mayak Kolkhoz in the rayon and interviews its chairman about building schools, services, and the work of the local consumers' cooperative. In the kolkhoz dining hall Beketov chairs a discussion group consisting of V.I. Semenov, chairman of Gorkiy Oblispolkom, who outlines work done by cooperatives in the oblast in the 4 years of the 5-year plan period and also says that in 1984 goods worth R1,000 were sold to each of the 1 million rural people in the oblast; A.G. Yashin, first deputy chairman of the board of Tsentrosoyuz, who says that the above figure is considerably higher than the average indicator for the USSR consumers' cooperatives as a whole; I.M. Yerikov, chairman of the board of the Corodets Raypo, who explains what his rayon consumers' cooperative does and points out i.e. that it has three "self-service buses" which serve as mobile shops -- an improvement on the "Avtolavki" -- which are simply vans serving people from the near, written-off buses that had been reconstructed and modernized, with containers for goods installed in them; customers enter via one entrance, select their goods and leave at the other where there is a cash-desk; V.P. Minkov, first secretary of the Gorodets CPSU Gorkom.

When discussing production of consumer goods and in particular felt boots in the oblast, Yashin notes that so far only some 50-60 percent of the population's requirement for felt footwear is being satisfied.

ARTICLE VIEWS CROP WINTERING, SPRING SOWING

PM041525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov Agricultural Review: "Spring's Complex Nature"]

[Text] According to current reports, spring work is being launched on the fields of Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Tajikistan, and Kirgizia, in the Transcaucasus, and south Kazakhstan. The machine operators of a number of regions of the North Caucasus and south Ukraine have gone out into the fields.

I think it is of interest to study the situation on the fields in the second half of March. That is, close to the sowing season. This was discussed in particular at an expanded session of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL] Presidium.

It was noted that the spring has been late, and there is far more snow everywhere than the annual average. In many regions the snow has lain on top of soil frozen to a substantial depth and flooding is therefore possible. The main thing for agronomists is to seek ways of helping the soil to receive as much moisture as possible and not to lose the mositure that leaves the fields but to collect it in local reservoirs, and dammed gulches for use for irrigation in summer.

Here in brief is a description of the presowing situation in a number of regions given by scientists.

Non-Chernozem. The harsh winter has not had an adverse effect on the state of the winter crops, but spring work is expected to be very strenuous. Because of the bad weather many oblasts and autonomous republics have failed to plow for winter fallow, and the volume of spring plowing will exceed 1 million hectares -- that is a lot. Again, because of the poor weather, part of the winter crop has been sown in contravention of the procedure and will obviously have to be resown or at least overhauled [remontirovat]. Barley is usually used here for undersowing, but this crop needs to be sown within literally hours. If the equipment cannot go out into the fields this morning then tomorrow morning will probably be too late. A good moisture level for the fields unfortunately also means good conditions for weeds. In some places the fields are heavily clogged with weeds. On some farms there are over 130 weeds per square meter -- about one-fourth of the grain crop norm. You can understand why it is so important to organize protection against weeds, and there is not much time now for all that.

Central Chernozem. The winter crops were sown under favorable conditions with a shortage of moisture. Only in Kursk and Lipetsk Oblasts have they been in a good state since fall. The snow lay on an ice crust whose area was extensive. Perhaps these crops will have to be resown, especially in Voronezh and Belgorod Oblasts. The soil froze to a depth of 90-130 cm. There is no productive moisture below a depth of 50 cm. All this must be considered by the agronomists, who must creatively apply the recommendations for tending the winter crops elaborated with regard to the present specific conditions.

North Caucasus. The situation is varied in its vast grain regions, and even within each region. The Kuban grain fields have withstood sharp temperature drops with a generally thin snow mantle. As a whole the winter crops have "held out." There has been little resowing and overhauls [remont] have been within the norm. In Stravropol the grain crops have suffered somewhat in the eastern zones.

However, scientists are giving the following figures: Last year the farms failed to obtain shoots over an area of 500,000 hectares, but this year there are no crops that have failed to come up, and on 1 million hectares the winter crops are in a good or satisfactory state. There is little moisture, but no less than in previous years.

Ukraine. The winter crops are not in bad condition, and there is moisture in the forest-steppe zone and the Polesye. Moisture stocks are greater than last year in the main wheat region, but here, too, there is a danger of flooding, of soil erosion, and of the washing away of nutrients. That means special attention is needed from the agronomist. He must choose ways of tilling the soil for spring crops. There is comparatively little spring plowing. Scientists believe that this year it would be a good thing to replace it with subsurface or surface cultivation. In some places plowing should be done, but very lightly. No gap should be allowed between field cultivation and sowing. Crops cultivated using intensive technology are in a good condition but they require attention and a creative approach at each phase of the plants' development.

That is scientists' assessment of the situation on the eve of mass field work in just some of the country's arable farming regions. It must be said that within VASKHNIL these assessments have been given for virtually all zones. It was noted that there are recommendations everywhere but the agronomy service must use them creatively and, in any technological decisions, must not violate the scientifically substantiated zonal systems of arable farming and economic management.

Scientists believe that in man's modern production activity there is no sector more dynamic than agriculture. It is important for the specialist to form in himself the ability to react exceptionally rapidly to all changes in the weather, soil, and technological means, and in science. Calm, thoughtful developments must be combined with dynamic decisions generated by today's practical requirements. One such task requiring dynamic solution is considered to be the local introduction of the program for a stable grain economy in conjunction with a sharp increase in the production of feed and the elimination of the protein shortage.

Well, much has to be done in arable farming both right now and in the immediate future. However, now all the attention of the agronomists, farm leaders, machine operators, and the arable farmer's partners in the agro-industrial complex is focused on the April field.

On the day this issue was being put together specialists from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture announced that the weather had grown considerably milder over a large part of the country's European territory. The average daily temperature is now 2-5 degrees above the usual norm for this time. Field work has now begun in Moldavia, south Stavropol, Astrakhan Oblast, and the Kalmyk ASSR. Nonetheless the pace of work is seen to be 8-12 days behind the annual average. However, the farms are quite well prepared for spring, people have been mobilized, and there is the confidence that the pace will increase sharply in the next few days. We will describe the sowing campaign as it develops in our next reviews.

LATE MARCH WEATHER, CROP GROWTH REPORTED

PM041529 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Apr 85 p 3

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report prepared by Agrometeorologist N. Orlova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The mild weather continued in the north and northeast of the European part of the USSR in the final 10 days of March with temperatures above the perennial average while in the remaining territory the temperature was near to the average with below-average temperatures occurring only on a few days.

The snow cover lingered and the soil was slow to return to readiness for sowing. In most of the Ukraine and Rostov Oblast the soild had thawed to a depth of 20-50cm. The top layer of the soil was waterlogged over most of the area free from snow. Southern areas of the Kuban and Astrakhan Oblast began the selective sowing of early spring pulse crops and grasses in the final days of March.

Fruit plants resumed their vegetative processes. The buds have begun swelling on the apricot, peach, sweet cherry, sour cherry, and apple trees in the west Ukraine, the Crimea, Moldavia, and Krasnodar Kray. Winter grain crops resumed their vegetative processes in the extreme south of Odessa and Kherson Oblasts and in the southern part of the North Caucasus.

The fruit plants and fruit-bearing bushes have begun the spring biological processes in the Baltic region, most of Belorussia, and in the north Ukraine, where the mean temperature for the 10 days was above zero. On 31 March, winter grain crops and perennial grasses were in a state of winter dormancy north of a line through Vilnius, Grodno, Gomel, Chernigov, Sumy, Belgorod, and Kislovo (Volgograd Oblast).

March was unusually cold in the valleys of the Transcaucasus. The development of fruit plants, which began back in February, came to a halt and is now later than normal. The buds on the apricot, peach, apple, cherry, and cherry-plum trees swelled and in some places opened. Winter grain crops and perennial grasses frew throughout the 10-day period in Azerbaijan while in Georgia and Armenia vegetative processes resumed in the second half of the 10-day period.

The mild weather for the time of year continued for much of the 10-day period in the arable regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan's oblasts. The average temperature for the 10 days was 1-4 degrees above the perennial mean and in West Siberia 5-6 degrees above the mean. A thaw was recorded everywhere. In West Siberia winter grain crops and perennial grasses were under 15-30cm of snow and the minimum temperature at tillering node depth remained within the range minus 4 to minus 9 degrees. Conditions were favorable for the completion of wintering.

It was warm in the Central Asian republics and south Kazakhstan with average temperatures for the 10 days ranging from 10-13 degrees. Crops were in a state of active development. The apricot trees are blossoming in central Uzbekistan and south Kirgizia. The apricot trees have stopped blossoming in most parts of Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and southern. Uzbekistan, and leaves have appeared on the apple, pear, sour cherry, and sweet cherry trees everywhere, and in the extreme south of the territory they have begun blossoming.

Winter grain crops and grasses grew throughout the 10-day period. Grasses grew by 4-25cm during the 10 days in Turkmenia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan and reached heights ranging from 10-30cm. The selective harvesting of cotton began at the very end of March in southern parts of the territory.

STATISTICS SHOW UPWARD TREND IN LIVESTOCK FARMING

LD061504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today summed up the results of the work of the livestock farmers in the first quarter.

At the microphone is our commentator, Aleksandr Ruvinskiy:

This report shows that livestock farming, which is such an important branch of agriculture, is continuing its upward trend. The plan of the first quarter for procuring meat, livestock, and poultry has been fulfilled by 112 percent, milk procurement by 104 percent, and eggs by 109 percent. In spite of all the difficulties of this year's wintering season, including a smaller quantity of feed than last year, average daily output has been up on last year. Specialists at the Ministry of Agriculture attribute this above all to better organization. Feed resources have been more efficiently utilized. Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich Kozhnevikov, the deputy director of the Main Administration for Livestock Farming, commenting at our request on the statistical data, noted the good work of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Belorussia, the Baltic republics, and Moldavia. However, there a quite a few farms where large reserves remain untapped. Thus, production growth rates have slowed down in Gorkiy, Kirov, and Saratov Oblasts; while the farms of Western Siberia, Perm Oblasts, and Udmurtiya are now lagging behind.

Very soon, a very crucial time will begin on the farms; preparation for the pasture season is beginning. This coincides with the start of mass spring field work, to which considerable labor resources are diverted. Attention must be paid in good time to the structure of the green feed conveyor, and to ensuring that, during the pasturing period, livestock farming is provided with a sufficient number of skilled shepherds.

ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES ELECTIONS REPORTED

LD070836 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 6 TASS -- Prominent Soviet scientist Academician Nikolay Blokhin has been reelected president of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. Its general meeting ended its work in Moscow today.

Nikolay Blokhin is a representative of the older generation of Soviet medicine. He is 72 years old, and he has been working in the academy for 33 years. He is known and appreciated both by well known doctors and beginners for his encyclopaedic knowledge, tireless quest for the new, inexhaustible energy, good will.

During the war time years he worked in hospitals as leading surgeon. Early in the 1950s he took scientific interest in oncology. The development of fundamental and applied problems of oncology is linked with his name. Nikolay Blokhin's prestige in that sphere is exceedingly high both in the USSR and abroad. Hero of Socialist Labour Nikolay Blokhin is head of the Oncological Centre of the USSR. A clinical physician, he is engaged till this day in operation activities. Nikolay Blokhin is a prominent public figure. He is chairman of the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee, the scientist actively participates in the work of the Soviet "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" committee.

Vice presidents of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR were also elected today. They are Sergey Debov, Leonid Iliin, chairman of the presidium of the Siberian branch of the Academy Yuriy Borodin. Donat Sarkisov was elected chief academic secretary of the presidium of the academy.

USE OF CENTRAL COMPUTER IN OMSK NOTED

LD061402 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- How many flats, and what kind of flats, will be necessary in a year, in five years? How many transport facilities should be added with the onset of cold? Where should more heat be supplied? These and many other questions connected with rational economic management are answered by a computer-based system system which is now at the disposal of the city soviet of Omsk in Siberia, writes the MOSCOW NEWS weekly in its No 14 issue.

The people's deputies have long noticed that every department strives to get a computer of its own, often making a Hercules do the work of a baby. The machines were used ineffectively and their memory was at a standstill for hours. The situation was unacceptable. Then the idea came up of creating a one powerful computing centre. As a result, the departments were satisfied and the city soviet began to receive detailed information about the work of all its services and branches and, consequently, manage them competently.

CONFERENCE VIEWS TV INSTALLATION REPLACEMENTS

LD051945 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Apr 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Summary] An all-union conference to discuss ways to increase the durability and monitoring of antenna mast installations took place in Moscow. The conference lasted 3 days, during which specialists and scientists in the field of planning and operators shared their experience.

The network of television broadcasting has developed at a rapid rate in recent years. Now there are about 5,500 transmitting stations in the country. Many of these were built a long time ago, and about half of them are near the end of their running life. Thus, the time has come for capital repairs to be carried out. That is why such topics as the use of new materials, replacing equipment, introduction of new assembly methods that reduce construction time and improve quality were the chief issues at the conference. Conditions ensuring durability of the installation must be built into the planning stage. This will make it possible to make economies.

A significant number of installations such as the Ostankino Television Tower have been built in the USSR, as well as a number of television towers in the towns of Vilnius, Tallinn, Tashkent, and Alma Ata. The Ostankino Television Tower is almost 18 years old and the settling of the foundations has almost finished -- it does not exceed 1 millimetre a year now. The level of ground water is stable in the area of the television tower.

SOVIET REGIONAL RADIO, TV GUIDE RENAMED

LD041126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Esteemed comrades! We would like to inform you that starting from the next, 15th issue the regional issues of the weekly GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA [THE SOVIET RADIO AND TELEVISION PROGRAM MAGAZINE], aimed at readers of Novosibirsk Oblast, Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays, Kemerovo and Tomsk Oblasts of the RSFSR, will be published under a new name: SEM DNEY: PROGRAMMY TELEVIDENIYA I RADIO [SEVEN DAYS: RADIO AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS]. However, its size, price, and index remain the same.

The change of name of these publications of the weekly is caused by the fact that they publish not only central television and radio programs, but also local programs. The new title therefore corresponds more accurately to their content.

The name of the Moscow issue, of issues for the Urals, Kazakhstan, Central Asian republics, for Siberia and the Far East, and for Kamchatka, Magadan, and Sakhalin Oblasts remain as before, GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA: PROGRAMMY TSENTRALNOGO TELEVIDENIYA I RADIOVESHCHANIY [MOSCOW IS SAYING AND SHOWING: PROGRAMS OF CENTRAL TELEVISION AND RADIO].